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TODAY: SPORTS Hill Wins Grand Prix Page 15

Atlanta Bombing Sends a Chill Across a Vulnerable America

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

ATLANTA — Federal investigators pursued leads Sunday suggesting that domestic terrorists may have planted the bomb that rocked the Olympic Games, intensifying a chilling sense of vulnerability in a nation already stunned by the TWA airliner tragedy in which 230 people died.

An FBI special agent said the crude nature of the pipe bomb that spewed nails and screws across a 100-meter (330-foot) radius, killing one person and injuring more than 100, was more typical of an attack by a local anti-government militia or a "lone nut case" than the work of international terrorists.

A second death, of a Turkish television cameraman, was attributed to a heart attack at the scene of the explosion.

The blast, which occurred at 1:25 A.M. Saturday at the sprawling public plaza in downtown Atlanta known as Centennial Olympic Park, shortly after an anonymous telephone call warning of a blast, cast a somber shadow over the largest Olympics ever held and the most comprehensive security operation ever conducted in the United States.

Expert doubts a link to TWA disaster. • Centennial Park was designed for happiness. • Around the world, a stunned reaction. Pages 2-3.

Another agent, Donald Tubbs, said that the FBI considered the caller a suspect and was preparing sketches, based on eyewitness accounts, of people it was seeking in relation to the bombing.

The bombing defied an army of more than 30,000 federal, state and local agents assembled to protect the largest Olympics ever held. It was the first act of terror at the Olympics since the 1972 Munich Games, when Palestinian guerrillas killed 11 Israeli team members.

"We have about 900 FBI agents that are working in the area there following up, obviously, on a number of leads," the White House chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, said Sunday.

While Americans no longer felt immune to terror bombings that have become familiar to London, Paris and Jerusalem, Atlanta authorities were determined to press ahead and make the Games a success by the time of the closing ceremony next Sunday.

"I don't believe Atlanta will be remembered for this terrorist act but for the fact that we overcame this tragedy and moved forward and put on a magnificent spectacle of athletes," said Atlanta's mayor, Bill Campbell.

The bomb had been left in a knapsack at the foot of a light and sound tower during a concert attended by tens of thousands of people. A Georgia Bureau of Investigation agent had spotted the unattended bag. After no one in the vi-

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Agence France-Presse

The scene in Jakarta as supporters of Mrs. Megawati demonstrated.

Rioters Unleash Fury At Indonesian Leader

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

JAKARTA — Troops armed with automatic weapons patrolled the streets of the Indonesian capital Sunday, while police officers with rattan canes chased after small pockets of protesters.

The police action came one day after the worst anti-government rioting in decades rattled the leadership and exposed deep worries about a looming succession crisis in the world's fourth most populous country.

The demonstrations were scattered and far smaller than the violent convulsion on Saturday, when protesters burned banks, government office buildings, buses and cars in a rare outburst of populist anger at President Suharto.

The riot, which killed at least two, erupted after the police raided the headquarters of one of the officially approved opposition parties, the Indonesian Democratic Party, and ousted supporters of Megawati Sukarnoputri, the daughter of Indonesia's nationalist hero, the late President Sukarno.

Soldiers and police, who largely stood by Saturday as the demonstrators rampaged through central Jakarta, moved swiftly to prevent any large groups from forming Sunday. Several times when large crowds did gather, helmeted policemen swept in, arresting apparent leaders.

Policemen armed with automatic weapons also sealed off the street leading to the Indonesian Democratic Party headquarters and dispersed crowds trying to gather there.

As a tense calm settled over the city, the recriminations began over who was precisely to blame for the outburst, an unusual event in this society where open dissent is rare and even small groups of people cannot legally assemble without a license.

The armed forces chief, General Feisal Tanjung, attributed the rioting to "irresponsible people and groups whose activities are directed to a kind of anarchy."

Mrs. Megawati, however, blamed the backers of her rival within the party, Surjadi, for the violence. Mr. Surjadi wrested the leadership from Mrs. Megawati after a government-orchestrated party coup, aimed at keeping the Indonesian Democratic Party pliant and preventing Mrs. Megawati from turning it into a legitimate opposition party.

"I feel very sad," Mrs. Megawati was quoted as saying after Saturday's rioting. "I'd rather not have had this tragedy because it was very violent." She appealed to her supporters to "stay calm and continue to be alert and not be provoked."

Some eight banks were damaged in the rioting and at least three of them were gutted, including the large Indonesian export-import bank.

Several analysts here suggested that the rioters had targeted banks and businesses either with government connections or run by ethnic Chinese, suggesting that the violence carried the nationalistic overtones of anti-Chinese protests that have erupted in Indonesia in the past.

The rioting poses the most serious challenge yet to Mr. Suharto, a former

See JAKARTA, Page 8

THE ATLANTA OLYMPICS

A Marathon Wait Ends for Africa

Roba of Ethiopia Takes the Gold

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

ATLANTA — Thirty-two hours after the Atlanta bombing, an off-duty Ethiopian police officer ran a long, healing lap through the city to become the first African woman to win an Olympic marathon.

Fatuma Roba's time of 2 hours, 26 minutes, 5 seconds was not only her personal best by three minutes but also represented a breakthrough not unlike that of her countryman, Abebe Bikila, 36 years ago. No African woman had ever won a medal in a world championship or Olympic marathon.

The defending champion, Valentina Yegorova of Russia, had to make do with the silver, finishing exactly two minutes behind, a record margin since women began running the marathon at the 1984 Olympics. Yuko Arimori of Japan won the bronze medal in 2:28:39. She had been sidelined for three years while undergoing surgery on both heels since winning the silver medal at the 1992 Games in Barcelona.

The race began nervously at 7:05 A.M. Sunday in the Olympic Stadium, as many of the 89 runners were forced to run around an official who was still on the track as the starter's gun was fired. It had just stopped raining and the morning sky was dark gray as the opening three and a half laps were run in front of a few thousand fans scattered about the stands. Then the pack made a sharp right turn through a tunnel and out into the Atlanta streets.

It had been one thing for the 30,000 security personnel to guard the Olympic venues as if they were galleries of

See MARATHON, Page 8



Don Emmert/Agence France-Presse

Fatuma Roba of Ethiopia, who won the women's marathon Sunday in Atlanta, taking her victory lap.

TWA Blast Tore Front Off Airliner, Experts Say

By Don Phillips
Washington Post Service

SMITHTOWN, New York — The trail of wreckage from TWA Flight 800 shows that the Boeing 747 began breaking up from the front almost as soon as it was torn by an explosion, according to information made public Sunday by investigators.

Even as the nose section and then the section containing first class and business class broke away, most of the plane continued to fly in a rapid descent for as much as 25 seconds before disintegrating into a fireball and plummeting into the ocean 17 seconds later, according to radar data.

The pattern of breakup was similar to that in December 1988 of Pan American Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, in which a bomb exploded in the forward cargo hold at 31,000 feet (8,000 meters.)

Because of the lower altitude of TWA Flight 800 and, therefore, the higher atmospheric pressure, a much larger bomb would have been required to produce a similar effect, investigative sources said.

Law enforcement officials said over the weekend that they were "80 to 90 percent" certain that a criminal act was responsible for the crash, which killed 230 people, and the FBI could take over the investigation as early as this week.

Robert T. Francis, deputy chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, said the plane's nose gear and part of its first-class section had been found in a newly located debris field about a mile and a half southwest of the cluttered debris field 10 miles (16 kilometers) off the Long Island coast, where most of the wreckage has been found.

Rear Admiral Edward Kristensen, who is leading the U.S. Navy salvage effort, said that all but one salvage ship would be shifted to the new field from the original debris field.

Mr. Francis said the nose landing tires and parts of the business section had been found in the new field.

But rescuers have yet to locate any of the cockpit nose section.

Other sources said another chunk of

See JET, Page 3

Clinton Seeks Tougher Law on Terror

The Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS — A day after a pipe-bomb explosion cast a pall over the Summer Olympics, President Bill Clinton summoned congressional leaders to the White House on Monday to seek tougher measures against a growing threat of terrorism.

"As Americans, we can and must join together to defeat terrorism wherever it strikes and whoever practices it," the president said in a speech here Sunday.

Specifically, he said, Congress should reverse itself and make it easier to wiretap telephones used by suspected terrorists. He also called for a requirement for putting chemical markers, known as taggants, in explosives to make it easier to track down bomb makers.

The president said he would "do whatever is necessary to give law enforcement the tools they need to find terrorists before they strike, and to bring them swiftly to justice when they do."

To build a case for tougher steps, Mr. Clinton invited the FBI director, Louis Freeh, to the meeting Monday. The president said he was encouraged by comments from the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, who expressed willingness to consider expanded wiretaps and taggants.

Mr. Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, was invited to the meeting along with the Senate majority leader, Trent Lott, Republican of Mississippi, the Senate minority leader, Thomas Daschle, Democrat of South Dakota, and the House minority leader, Richard Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri.

Under pressure from liberals and conservatives, Congress dropped the wiretap provision in legislation signed April 24 by Mr. Clinton. The taggant provision also was watered down.

In his speech, at the 75th annual convention of Disabled American Veterans, Mr. Clinton said, "We have learned here so painfully in America, from the World Trade Center to Oklahoma City, that attacks from terrorists can be homegrown or can be generated in other lands."

$2.28 a Day – On Track to Prosperity?

By Keith B. Richburg
and Anne Swardson
Washington Post Service

SERANG, Indonesia — The young women are the daughters of rural farmers, village schoolteachers or shop clerks. Now they live together in the Indonesian factory town of Serang, a dozen to a dormitory room, sleeping on bunk beds.

They spend most of their time in a nearby Taiwanese-owned factory, where they are paid $2.28 a day to cut the soles, sew the seams and run the machines that make the most popular — and controversial — athletic shoe in the world: Nike.

And most of them say they like it.

Factories such as the one in Serang, which employs 18,000 Indonesians, in recent months have come to symbolize the role of American companies in the developing world. A number of critics, some funded by organized labor in the United States and others not, have spotlighted what they say are abuses of local pay and labor standards, and much press attention has followed.

The critics have singled out Nike, with its long history of manufacturing in Asia, its $140 shoes and its stable of such athletic superstars as Michael Jordan on the payroll.

Some in the West deem Nike factories in Indonesia "sweatshops," cheap labor mills where American companies can exploit underpaid workers to maximize profits back home. But Nike, and at least some of the overseas workers who make its shoes, say American investment in such countries as Indonesia has placed those countries on the road to prosperity.

It is one of those yes-you-do, no-I-don't debates where the truth is difficult to ascertain not only in the United States also but in Serang, a gritty industrial center 50 miles west of Indonesia's capital, Jakarta. What is clear is that Indonesia is booming and poverty is falling, relative to its impoverished past, and much of the boom has come since American and other companies began investing there a decade or so ago.

Many of the 120,000 Indonesian workers who produce Nike shoes, most of whom come from impoverished rural backgrounds, say factories like Serang's provide a chance not only to earn but also to save money and to send the extra cash back to families.

"Thanks to God, it's enough money for me," said one young woman, a teacher's daughter, who has been working for three years. She is 23 now, comes from central Java and helps care for her two siblings. She said she is able to save about three-quarters of her income, which she sends back to the family.

"I came here one year ago from central Java," said a girl who at 17 was the youngest interviewed. "I'm making more money than my father makes."

The women, who spoke to a reporter in the presence of factory managers, did not give their names.

Ninety percent of the workers in Serang are women, and most about 19 or 20 years old. At least 10,000 live at the factory compound, where they are given three meals each day in a huge hangar-

See NIKE, Page 8

Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	LL 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Egypt	£E 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

AGENDA



Kim Jae Hwan/Agence France-Presse

SCORES DIE IN FLOODS — A woman being ferried to safety Sunday in Munsan, South Korea. Page 4.

Deal Ends Turkish Hunger Strike

Extreme-left prisoners ended a 69-day-long hunger strike in Turkish jails on Sunday under a deal that provided for the removal of 102 fellow inmates from a feared high-security prison in Anatolia. The government, under pressure from European allies and from Turks shocked by the deaths of 12 of the hunger strikers, said it had acted in accordance with Islamic principles of mercy. Doctors said at least 100 of the protesters still might die or suffer severe physiological damage.

Justice Minister Sevket Kazan said there was "no question" of closing the Eskisehir prison in Anatolia, as the hunger strikers had demanded, but that the authorities had agreed to guarantee the humane treatment of prisoners and end the practice of holding them in jails far from the location of their trials. (Page 5)

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Around the World, Stunned Reaction to an 'Evil Act' of Terror

By Gabriel Escobar
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — "How is this going to end? People are not going to want to get on a plane. People are not going to want to go to sporting events. Everyone is going to fear this kind of attack. How will this end?"

In the aftermath of the terrorist bombing at the Olympics, Carlos De Pierro's plaintive question in Buenos Aires joined a chorus of lament and condemnation from around the globe as people struggled to make sense of the attack.

Presidents and prime ministers, Pope John Paul II, Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu of South Africa and the United Nations secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, and many others, condemned the attack, which shattered the peace of the Olympics and in many places again reminded people how vulnerable the world has become to terrorist attacks.

The news broke in the afternoon in Asia, past dawn in Europe and Africa, and in the middle of the night in Atlanta and throughout the Western Hemisphere.

Before authorities held their first press conference in Atlanta, the world's leaders had already reacted.

The blast, said Prime Minister John Bruton of Ireland, "sort of shakes the foundation of a free society."

"Cowardly and vicious," said Prime Minister John Major of Britain.

"It will provoke horror among all civilized people," warned Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany.

On the streets here, as in other places around the world where terrorists have struck, the chancellor's words proved especially true, even chilling. Mr. De Pierro's only son was one of 86 people killed when terrorists set of a powerful bomb at a Jewish center here in 1994, the second of two deadly attacks in Buenos Aires in the past four years.

Mr. De Pierro said the Buenos Aires bomb had robbed him of his son and his religion — he no longer believes in God.

At the other end of the hemisphere, in Toronto, Tony Rocha, 41, sipped a drink and reflected on how such acts had seldom been associated with his part of the world.

"My friends and I have gone on for years about how comfortable things are in North America," Mr. Rocha said. The bombing at Olympic Centennial Park, along with those at the World Trade Center in New York and the federal building in Oklahoma City, show "it can happen here."

The "evil act," as President Bill Clinton called the bomb in Atlanta, is the only the latest terrorist attack in a long and growing list around the world. Most attacks, like the one in Atlanta, are anonymous and often directed at civilians.

The Group of Seven leading industrial nations are meeting next week in Paris in an "anti-terror" summit conference, and President Jacques Chirac of France told Mr. Clinton in a letter that the gathering should "allow the adoption of measures to increase the joint effort of our countries in the face of the threats besetting us all."

"The Olympic Games and the international competition and friendship the represent are enjoyed by millions of people around the world," Mr. Major said. "I know the British people will share the anger of the American people at this dreadful desecration of the Olympic spirit, but they will also share their determination not to be deterred by this evil act."

In Russia, where media criticism of the Atlanta Games has been intense, there were rapid expressions of condolence from officials and conspiracy theories from ordinary Russians.

President Boris N. Yeltsin, who has been resting at a government sanatorium outside of Moscow, condemned the bombing through his spokesman, Sergei Medvedev, as a "barbaric action" and an affront to the entire world, the news agency Interfax reported.

"Whoever carried out this attack against innocent people and against the Games will not succeed in destroying the peaceful ideal of Olympic competition," the Bavarian premier, Edmund Stoiber, said in Munich, where 11 Israeli athletes and a coach were killed by Palestinian terrorists at the 1972 Olympics.

On the streets of Paris, another city that is too familiar with the consequences of terrorist bombs, several people agreed.

"To disrupt the Olympic Games is to tarnish a universal symbol," said François Dauphin, a computer engineer.

"You simply cannot give in to such blackmail and stop the Games," said Jean-Francis Martin, a house painter.

At Atlanta's Happiest Place, Silence

Centennial Park Had Been Free to All, a City's Gift to the World

By Tony Kornheiser
Washington Post Service

ATLANTA — Centennial Park was not designed for any sports. It was designed for something much more important — people.

Centennial Park was the centerpiece for the joy that the Olympics bring to a city, the happiness that rolled in with the thousands of people who came there every day. It is a large open space, rolling and light, with shops and vendors and amusement parks where people would gather and celebrate the Olympics even if they did not have tickets to the games.

There was no admission. Centennial Park was free to all, Atlanta's gift to the world. At night there was music that pounded up through the soles of your feet as you walked along the interior road — a road paved with bricks people bought for $35 each and personally inscribed for the world to see, many with messages like, "Good luck, Atlanta."

There are fountains shaped like the five Olympic rings, and during the day there were children frolicking in the misty plumes, trying to beat the smothering summer heat as their parents looked on approvingly. The quintessential Atlanta Olympic photograph for the family album was taken in exactly that spot, and there was a smile on every face. Everywhere you looked there were parents and children, sisters and brothers, friends and lovers, sitting and standing, walking and talking, smiling and laughing. There was no more exuberant place, no more welcome place in Atlanta than Centennial Park.

Now it is closed.

The park is officially a crime scene. The yellow police tape is stretched across the section of the park where a bomb spread shrapnel into all our lives.

Thoughts run first to Munich. But it does not take but a second to connect the dots to Lockerbie to the World Trade Center to Oklahoma City to TWA Flight 800 to Atlanta. Year after year, with dizzying speed, the terror gets closer and closer — until it is here, just across the street, in the park where hours before you sat on a bench and breathed in the mirthful spirit.

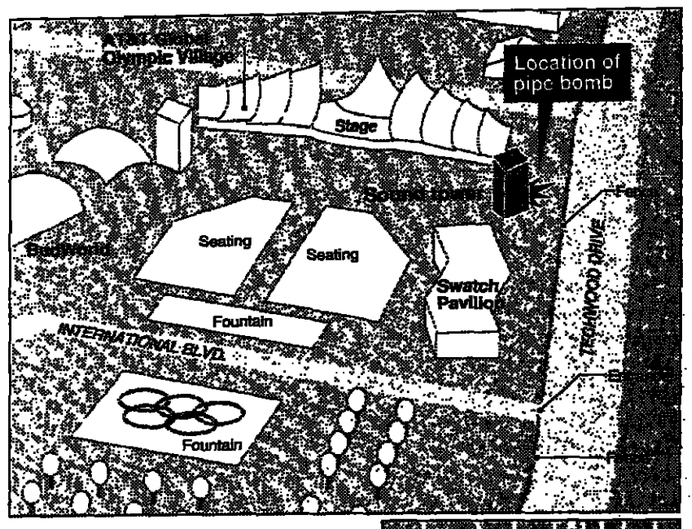
"There's just so much you can do," an Atlanta policeman said, shrugging his shoulders. "We had cops on every corner. We had cops everywhere. But if someone wants to do this, and he's smart about it, you can't really stop him." The cop put his hand on his heart and let out a slow whistle. "We're lucky more people weren't killed."

A few days earlier in New York, President Bill Clinton comforted the families of the victims of the TWA flight. Then he flew here to watch the Games and give misery a rest. Now, sadly, there are families here who need comforting.

From my hotel I can see the spot, a couple of hundred yards away, where the bomb exploded, by a big white tent decorated with pictographs of athletes. When I went to sleep Friday, after midnight, there were thousands of people on the street that runs into Centennial Park. When I awoke Saturday morning there were none. Atlanta police and armed air force troops in camouflage uniforms had set up barricades to keep the people away from the peoples' park.

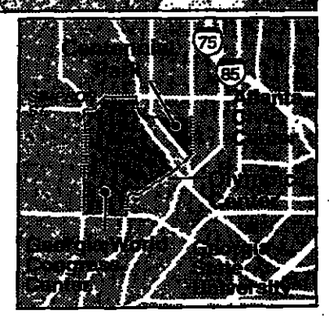
A rain was falling, hard enough to discourage people, but not nearly hard enough to rinse away the shock of the night before. The street had an eerie, menacing feel. On one side of the barricades were soldiers, fire trucks and emergency vehicles. On the other there was no movement at all.

Life goes on because it has to, becauseyou cannot stop it. Terrorists try to get you to stop, but the braver course is to go on with life and all its complexity, to go on with such trivial things as the Olympic Games, whether or not there's a clamor for the competition. Because to paraphrase Charles Barkley: You can't let the bastards win.



Site of Olympic Blast
Two people died and 111 were injured early Saturday morning after a homemade pipe bomb exploded inside the 21-acre plaza known as Centennial Olympic Park. The bomb, packed with nails, exploded near the east sound tower, above right, sending shrapnel into a crowd of thousands.

NYT



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TRAVEL UPDATE

Malaysia Wants Drivers' Hands Off the Phones

Agence France-Presse

KUALA LUMPUR — The use of hand-held mobile telephones while driving will be banned starting in mid-August, Transportation Minister Ling Liong Sik said Sunday.

"The law will come down hard on drivers who still use the hand phones while driving after the Aug. 12 deadline," Malaysian television quoted him as saying.

He also said that the police and transportation officials had devised ways to enforce the ban nationwide, and that manpower levels were expected to be sufficient to accomplish this.

"How could a motorist concentrate on the road if he is driving and talking at the same time?" a transportation official asked. But many motorists were hurrying to install hands-free car telephones ahead of the deadline.

The ban is the latest in a series of moves by the Ministry of Transportation to reduce accident rates on the roads in Malaysia.

Last year, the government imposed a ban on drinking and driving and made installation of a third brake light mandatory.

Rome Airport Restaurants Closed

ROME (AFP) — Bars and restaurants at Fiumicino airport in Rome will stay closed after employee representatives failed to reach an agreement with the company operating the outlets to bring a 20-day-old strike to an end, airport officials said Sunday.

In the meantime, airport authorities are providing free bottles of water, while passengers desperate for a cappuccino or sandwich must make their way to the domestic terminal, whose food outlets are managed by a rival company.

Italian fire fighters Sunday were battling a bush fire that has destroyed most of an important nature reserve in Sicily. The fire was being fed by the strong southern wind called a sirocco, and by temperatures of nearly 40 degrees centigrade (104 degrees Fahrenheit). *(AFP)*

A Clinton administration proposal to cut noise pollution in the Grand Canyon National Park will put 87 percent of the park off limits to tour operators using fixed-wing planes and helicopters, but permit them to keep the current level of about 117,000 flights per year. About 45 percent of the park is now in a no-flight zone. *(WP)*

The international airport in Bujumbura, Burundi, re-opened after being closed following the military coup Thursday. *(AFP)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Peru.
TUESDAY: Burma, Cuba, Sri Lanka, Thailand.
THURSDAY: Benin, Bermuda, Switzerland, Zaire.
FRIDAY: Bermuda, Costa Rica, Macedonia.
SATURDAY: El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Niger.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters, Bloomberg.

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WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.



North America
An unusually cool and wet period will continue in the northeastern United States on Tuesday and Wednesday, but sunshine will cause high heat in the Rockies and western Plains. Thunderstorms will be scattered about Texas and the Southeast.

Europe
Quite cool across central Europe with temperatures well below normal from Gdansk and Warsaw on south to Belgrade. Heavy thunderstorms will develop along the leading edge of that cold air from near Athens on north into the Balkans. Showers end windy in London, but sunny and hot in Madrid.

Asia
Another round of heavy rain is likely across the east coast of China Wednesday and Thursday as Typhoon Herb passes near Taiwan and moves to the central coast. Very warm and humid across Japan; temperatures will reach the middle 30s across the interior of central Japan.

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Algarve	29/84	20/68 c	30/86	20/68 c
Amsterdam	22/71	13/55 pc	21/70	13/55 pc
Ankara	27/80	11/52 pc	27/80	11/52 pc
Athens	32/89	23/73 pc	32/89	23/73 pc
Barcelona	27/77	18/64 pc	24/75	18/64 pc
Belgrade	30/86	18/64 pc	30/86	17/62 pc
Berlin	22/71	13/55 pc	21/70	13/55 pc
Brussels	23/73	13/55 pc	22/71	13/55 pc
Budapest	30/86	18/64 c	29/84	18/64 c
Copenhagen	19/66	11/52 s	18/64	11/52 s
Costa Del Sol	31/88	21/70 s	31/88	21/70 c
Dublin	21/70	13/55 c	21/70	13/55 pc
Edinburgh	22/71	13/55 c	22/71	13/55 c
Florence	32/89	18/64 c	31/88	18/64 c
Frankfurt	22/71	13/55 pc	21/70	12/53 pc
Geneva	24/75	13/55 pc	25/77	13/55 pc
Helsinki	17/62	8/46 pc	19/66	8/46 pc
Istanbul	29/84	19/66 pc	28/82	19/66 pc
Las Palmas	26/79	20/68 s	27/80	21/70 pc
Lisbon	27/80	18/64 c	27/80	18/64 c
London	23/73	14/57 pc	22/71	14/57 pc
Madrid	32/89	16/61 pc	32/89	18/61 pc
Mallorca	24/75	20/68 pc	23/73	19/66 pc
Milan	29/84	18/64 pc	28/82	18/64 pc
Moscow	23/73	14/57 pc	23/73	14/57 pc
Munich	22/71	12/53 pc	21/70	12/53 s
Nice	27/80	20/68 pc	29/79	19/66 pc
Oslo	18/61	9/48 pc	17/62	9/46 pc
Paris	23/73	12/53 pc	22/71	12/53 pc
Prague	23/73	11/52 pc	22/73	11/52 pc
Reykjavik	13/55	9/48 c	11/52	6/43 c
Rome	30/86	19/66 pc	29/84	19/66 pc
St. Petersburg	19/66	13/55 pc	17/62	12/53 pc
Stockholm	18/61	9/48 pc	19/61	9/48 pc
Strasbourg	26/79	14/57 pc	24/75	14/57 pc
Tallinn	17/62	8/46 pc	18/61	9/48 pc
Venice	29/84	19/66 c	28/82	19/66 c
Vienna	27/80	17/62 pc	26/79	17/62 pc
Warsaw	25/77	14/57 pc	23/73	14/57 pc
Zurich	24/75	14/57 pc	23/73	14/57 pc

Oceania

Auckland	14/57	7/44 c	14/57	12/53 c
Sydney	17/62	8/46 c	18/64	11/52 c

Middle East

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Abu Dhabi	40/104	29/84 s	39/102	29/82 pc
Beirut	28/82	21/70 s	30/86	23/73 pc
Cairo	38/100	22/71 s	35/95	23/73 pc
Damascus	35/95	15/59 s	32/89	16/64 pc
Jerusalem	32/89	16/61 s	29/84	18/64 pc
Luxor	44/111	27/80 s	42/107	25/77 pc
Riyadh	42/107	25/82 s	44/111	28/84 pc

Africa

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Algiers	34/93	21/70 s	32/89	20/68 pc
Cape Town	11/52	0/32 pc	12/53	1/34 pc
Casablanca	29/84	22/71 s	27/80	22/71 pc
Harare	28/82	14/57 pc	28/79	15/59 pc
Lagos	27/80	22/71 c	28/82	23/73 pc
Nairobi	29/79	11/52 s	25/77	13/55 pc
Tunis	39/102	22/71 s	34/93	19/66 pc

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Bangkok	31/88	25/77 r	33/91	26/79 pc
Beijing	31/88	25/79 r	31/88	21/70 r
Hong Kong	30/86	26/79 r	31/88	26/79 pc
Manila	30/86	25/77 r	31/88	24/75 c
New Delhi	38/97	31/88 s	37/99	27/80 pc
Seoul	31/88	23/73 c	32/89	23/73 pc
Shanghai	33/91	24/75 pc	32/89	25/77 pc
Singapore	31/88	23/73 c	31/88	23/73 pc
Taipei	33/91	24/75 pc	32/89	25/78 pc
Tokyo	30/86	22/71 pc	29/84	22/71 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	20/68	9/48 pc	18/64	3/37 pc
Caracas	31/88	24/75 pc	31/88	24/75 pc
Lima	21/70	16/61 pc	19/66	16/61 pc
Mexico City	24/75	14/57 pc	24/75	15/59 pc
Rio de Janeiro	22/71	15/59 pc	21/70	14/57 pc
Santiago	22/71	9/48 pc	21/70	8/43 pc

North America

Anchorage	17/62	11/52 c	18/64	10/50 r
Atlanta	31/88	22/71 pc	31/88	22/68 pc
Boston	24/75	18/61 pc	22/71	19/61 c
Chicago	28/78	17/62 t	23/73	13/55 pc
Dallas	37/99	24/75 s	34/93	23/71 pc
Denver	27/80	14/57 pc	29/84	14/57 pc
Detroit	24/75	18/64 t	23/73	14/57 r
Honolulu	32/89	24/75 pc	32/89	24/75 pc
Houston	35/95	23/73 s	34/93	24/75 pc
Los Angeles	31/88	18/64 s	33/91	18/64 pc
Miami	32/89	25/77 pc	32/89	25/77 r
Minneapolis	24/75	14/57 c	23/73	13/55 pc
Montreal	22/71	9/48 pc	22/71	9/48 pc
Nassau	32/89	24/75 pc	33/91	25/77 pc
New York	24/75	19/66 t	25/77	19/66 r
Phoenix	43/107	29/84 pc	44/111	31/88 pc
San Fran.	21/70	14/57 s	24/75	14/57 pc
Seattle	23/82	16/61 pc	24/75	14/57 pc
Toronto	22/71	9/48 pc	23/71	9/48 sh
Vancouver	23/82	17/62 pc	26/79	16/61 pc
Washington	25/79	20/68 t	27/80	21/70 r

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

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Atlanta and TWA 800/ **Defending Against Killer Bombs**

In a U.S. Test, Agents Eluded Security at 4 Big Airports

By Pam Belluck
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two weeks before the crash of Trans World Airlines Flight 800, the inspector general for the Department of Transportation completed a report on airport security that described how undercover government agents had been able to breach security at four of the largest U.S. airports, getting into secure areas that would have given them access to airplanes. Some of the agents were carrying fake bombs.

The fake devices consisted of bomb parts carried partly on agents' bodies and partly in carry-on luggage, according to an official who was told about the inspector general's report last week, after the Flight 800 crash. The bomb parts consisted of wires and other elements that should be visible by X-ray.

The report showed that agents carrying the fake bombs, and others participating in the investigation, were successful in their efforts to sneak past security checkpoints in 40 percent of their attempts, which occurred in 1995 and early 1996.

"It was pretty alarming," the official said. "Some of it had to do with the machines at the airport, how easy it was to get through with make-believe-type bombs on your body or in a briefcase."

The inspector general's report was a follow-up to a similar inspection of the same four airports in 1993 in which agents were able to get into secure areas and sometimes onto airplanes in 15 of 20 attempts — 75 percent of the time.

"Once we gained access, we wandered around aircraft parking areas, baggage processing centers, maintenance areas, and ramp administrative offices," the 1993 report said.

The agents in that inquiry also managed to get onto planes — one of them entering a cargo hold and another entering the cabin of a plane and leaving a note to prove he was there.

"During our tests, we displayed no visible identification, dressed casually, engaged in behavior designed to elicit challenges, and did not resort to covert methods," the report said.

Mary Schiavo, who resigned as inspector general July 8, said in an interview that she had wanted the report released quickly in an edited form. But she added that the Federal Aviation Administration and other security officials decided not to make it public because they were concerned that it might help any terrorists who intended to sabotage airplanes during the Olympics.

The government official's description of the 1996 inspection report suggests that airport security has improved in the last three years, since agents were able to get through security checkpoints less often.

But in 1996, the agents also tried different methods of breaching security and placed emphasis on trying to smuggle in fake bomb parts, officials familiar with the report said.

The descriptions of the 1996 report did not make it clear whether the agents carried the fake bombs onto planes, or stopped their efforts after making it through the X-ray equipment, into areas that could give access to the planes.



Antonio Scorza/Agence France-Presse
Federal agents seeking clues at the bomb site in Centennial Olympic Park.

Q & A / **Frank G. McGuire**

Atlanta Bomb Seen as Apolitical

Frank G. McGuire publishes a biweekly newsletter on terrorism and is the author of three books on aviation security and terrorism. He discussed the Atlanta bombing and the crash of TWA Flight 800 with Brian Knowlton of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. The Atlanta bombing, involving a relatively simple pipe bomb, seems very dissimilar from the crash of TWA Flight 800. Is it premature to rule out some link?

A. I would not think that they are at all connected, though it is risky to speculate. But it seems to me that about the only thing that they have in common is that they were both bombs. There was a warning given in Atlanta, there was no warning or claim given in the TWA case.

A pipe bomb is usually a fairly simple device to put together. The TWA bomb, assuming it was a bomb, was much bigger — it probably used a high-order explosive like Semtex or a plastic explosive of some kind.

In Atlanta, I wouldn't be surprised if they picked up some local young man, some young white male below, say, the age of 25, who has no political agenda. That's just my intuition. Whereas in the TWA case, I think it is much more likely to be a political-ideological act.

•

Q. What do you make of the fact that the bomb in Atlanta contained nails and screws to create shrapnel —

A. — It was a killer bomb —

Q. — and yet at the same time, there was a warning call?

A. The IRA does this. One of the purposes is, they want to be taken very seriously. They don't want people brushing this off. So they want it to be a serious event, but they also would not be upset if nobody got killed — as long as they still got their objective.

Their objective may not be to kill people, but it may be to terrorize them, and you can terrorize people merely with the idea that they might be killed.

•

Q. Are the increased airport security measures ordered by President Bill Clinton proper and sufficient?

A. Sufficient? There's no guarantee that with a lap belt, a chest belt and an airbag, that your car won't catch fire and you'll burn to death.

The real professionals, the terrorists who are really determined to get their objective, these things are not going to stop them.

A great many people say we should do it here the way the Israelis do it — but we can't do that: There are more planes that land at O'Hare Airport in Chicago in one hour than they have in the entire El Al civil aviation fleet. It wouldn't work here. You'd shut down the whole society.

•

Q. Do you see similarities between what happened to Flight 800 and the explosion of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland?

A. I guess largely I would agree with that. This apparently was a very large bomb.

I would imagine that it had a timer and that's all. If it had a barometer, the likelihood is it would have gone off at a higher altitude, unless it was defective, which very often happens with bombs.

Q. If you had to speculate on who might be behind the bombing, what would you think? Why this flight? If it were, for example, Algerian extremists with a grudge against France, might they not instead have targeted an Air France flight?

A. Well, I asked myself the usual questions: Who profits from this? Who has the motives, the means and the opportunity? And at the top of my list was the Algerians.

They have shown their ruthlessness by killing dozens of journalists, they've slaughtered priests and nuns, they've killed schoolgirls who refused to wear veils, they've shown their willingness to attack airliners by their hijacking a year and a half ago of the flight to Marseilles that they were going to fly to Paris and blow up.

But very close behind them would be the extremists of Sudan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. They've all got the same motives.

No matter which group did it, I'd think they were cheered on and perhaps supported by the Iranians. The Iranians are a major element in the whole problem.

And why not an Air France plane? Maybe the Air France planes are being more carefully watched.

•

Q. How would you guess the bomb got on board?

A. I think they simply checked it through.

I think the luggage screeners get accustomed to seeing wires and batteries and undefined square shapes that could be a book or a block of explosives. For the job they've got to do with the restrictions facing them, they do a pretty good job. But I think there's a limit to what a human being can absorb.

Anxiety in the Heartland: 'America Used to Be a Safe Place'

By Don Terry
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — At the Greyhound bus terminal on the edge of downtown Chicago, people gathered around a 19-inch color television a few hours after the explosion in Atlanta, shaking their heads at the pictures of ordinary Americans like themselves suddenly covered in blood, sprawled out on the ground or being loaded, dazed, into ambulances.

"When is it going to end?" John Brunsell, 72, asked as he waited for a bus to take him home to Janesville, Wisconsin. "With all the security they had at the Olympics, something like this seemed impossible."

Mr. Brunsell, a retired insurance agent, was returning home after a trip to Florida. He had planned on flying but after the crash of Trans World Airlines Flight 800 he decided to take the bus.

"I'm afraid," he said. "America sure is changing."

For a long time, Americans like Mr. Brunsell felt safe in the belief that terrorism was something that happened in places like Northern Ireland or Israel.

But that notion exploded in the dust and death of the Oklahoma City bombing and the sight of two former American soldiers being arrested for the blast that killed 168 of their countrymen.

Many people here were holding on to the blind faith that whoever set off the explosion in Atlanta "couldn't be an American," in the words of Melvin Stubblefield, a 40-year-old electronics engineer from Rockford, Illinois.

"A week ago, there was the plane bombing and now this," he said, shaking his head in wonder. "You got a lot of people who just don't like Americans."

But Anita Adams, 72, a retired secretary from California, said, "Americans are silly because the first thing we do is blame someone from another country. We are a violent people ourselves."

A 50-year-old nurse, waiting to board a bus to Michigan, could barely watch the pictures coming from Atlanta. She said she felt betrayed because of all the talk about tight Olympic security. She said she was afraid and did not want her name used.

"Anywhere you go now, it's not safe," she said. "Even with tight security, someone slipped through."

But the fear people expressed was mixed with anger and defiance and a willingness to put up with delays at airports, bus terminals and sporting events in the name of increased security.

A few blocks up the street at Lou Mitchell's restaurant, people ate breakfast, sipping coffee and soaking up the sunshine at tables set up on the sidewalk. Richard Pizzato, 60, a packaging salesman from Rolling Meadows, Illinois, said the last thing people should do is surrender to fear.

That, he said, is what the terrorists want.

"You can't live in constant fear because you could die in an auto accident," he said, adding that the blast might turn out to have been for something unrelated to politics or terror. "It could be some screwball who didn't like the mayor of Atlanta."

But the explosion and the plane crash have torn away at Sandy Vollmer's sense of safety, the sense that many Americans used to think of as a birthright.

"I've begun to wonder how safe America is," she said. "America used to be a safe place when we didn't have this stuff going on. Now, everyone is vulnerable."

Clark Gardner, 24, a music teacher from Houston, who was at the bus station on his way to Madison, Wisconsin, said he could not understand why the country seemed to be a target for terror.

"Perhaps," he said, "the Oklahoma City bombing made terrorists think it was possible to do in the United States."

To be sure, the blast had shaken people at the bus station, but many said they still trusted that the government would find a way to make the country feel safe again.

Glenn Sykes, a 35-year-old barber on his way to visit family in Baltimore, said the country had to send a message to the rest of the world "that this terrorism stuff will not be tolerated here."

"It shouldn't happen anywhere," he said. "But especially here. We are supposed to be the world power."

Blast Recalls 1972 Terror In Munich

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The explosion that jolted Centennial Olympic Park produced painful reminders of another sorrowful time and place in the Olympic movement: Munich 1972.

The deaths of 11 Israeli athletes and coaches that year after a tense 23-hour drama that began in the Olympic Village represented the first time that terrorism had overwhelmed a major international sports event. And some of the same sensitive issues that dogged Munich's dilemma — death, security and whether the Games should be continued or canceled — rose again after the Atlanta explosion.

In Munich, Arab commandos broke into the quarters of the Israeli team, killed two Israelis and seized nine others as hostages. The hostages ultimately were killed, along with the terrorists, in an airport shoot-out between the Arabs and German police and soldiers.

Both Munich and Atlanta became victims of circumstances they had tried to overcome. To live down its militaristic past from two world wars, in 1972 West German Olympic officials played down visible security at the Games. Access to the Olympic Village was relatively easy with a credential that could easily be copied or forged. Atlanta invested more in security technology than in any other area. But Centennial Park, area, was less secure because it was designed more for celebration than for secrecy.

The families of the slain Israeli athletes long have tried to get the International Olympic Committee to make an official recognition of the Munich killings. They sought a moment of silence this year. But Olympic organizers ruled out formal mention of Munich. *(NYT, AP)*

ATLANTA: *Feeling of Vulnerability*

Continued from Page 1

cinity claimed it, he summoned a federal bomb squad whose two members "observed the knapsack and were able to see wires and what appeared to be a pipe in the knapsack," said an FBI special agent, Woody Johnson.

While they were trying to evacuate the area, the bomb went off, spraying metal across a wide area. Mr. Johnson said that around 18 minutes before the blast, a caller believed to be "a white American male with an indistinguishable accent" made a call to the city's emergency line warning that a blast would occur at the park within a half-hour.

The caller mentioned no motive for the bombing, and other officials said he spoke in "a calm voice." The call was traced to a nearby public telephone.

Immediately after the blast, officials struggled to clear the park while emergency vehicles inched their way toward it through crowded streets. The two dead were identified as Alice S. Hawthorne, 44, a visitor to the Games from Albany, Georgia, whose 14-year-old daughter was treated for severe shrapnel wounds, and Malih Uzunyol, 40, the Turkish television cameraman who suffered a heart attack while running to film the aftermath of the explosion.

Gail Anderson, chief of medical staff at Atlanta's Grady Memorial Hospital, said 35 patients were admitted after the bombing for treatment of shrapnel wounds, blood trauma and broken bones. He said nine victims required surgery, and one man was still being held in intensive care.

Officials in Washington, where recovered bomb fragments were flown for analysis, said investigators so far had no clear leads or specific suspects.

President Bill Clinton denounced the bombing as "an evil act of terror" and "an act of cowardice that stands in sharp contrast to the courage of the Olympic athletes." He announced that further measures would be taken immediately to augment one of the most comprehensive security operations in the history of the United States.

The presumptive Republican presidential nominee, Bob Dole, noted in his weekly radio address that the bombing was "the second time in two weeks" that terrorism appeared to have struck the nation, saying that a terrorist attack "remains strongly suspected in the downing of TWA Flight 800," which blew up over the Atlantic on July 17, killing all 230 people aboard. Vowing that the nation would "never surrender" to terror, Mr. Dole said, "This we resolve not as Republicans or Democrats, but as Americans."

Billy Payne, president of the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games, said executives from the International Olympic Committee had decided unanimously that the Games must not be interrupted or it would be seen as a capitulation to terrorism.

According to IOC's general director, François Carrard, a review of security arrangements persuaded the IOC president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, that the safety concerns of the athletes and the sporting venues were being properly dealt with so the Games could continue. The FBI's Mr. Johnson said federal, state and local forces were sanitizing every Olympic venue before allowing events to resume.



Michael Probst/The Associated Press
The Olympic flag flying at half-mast after the blast.

JET: *Experts Say Blast Tore Nose Section Off TWA 800*

Continued from Page 1

the plane's front fuselage had been found about halfway between where the nose gear was found and the major debris field at the point of impact.

Mr. Francis carefully refused to speculate on what might have happened to produce the debris pattern, but he said, "Things that come off first tend to be indicators of what happened."

Investigators are puzzling over why initial radar tracks of the plane's crash did not indicate such large pieces falling off so early in the flight, but they said the main piece of the fuselage might have shielded other sections from radar waves.

According to data recorded by a radar installation at Islip, New York, something happened to the plane a few seconds after 8:31 P.M. that abruptly cut electrical power to its cockpit voice recorder and flight data recorder.

At that time, the plane was climbing through 13,700 feet at 300 knots airspeed, or about 330 mph.

The plane's transponder, which automatically reports its identity and altitude to air traffic controllers, operated properly for the last time then.

On the next sweep of the radar, which makes one rotation every 12 seconds, the radar picked up a "primary" target as its wave bounced off the plane. But the radar received no reply from the transponder, indicating it no longer had electrical power.

Primary targets can be produced by anything that reflects radar waves, mainly metal objects, but even smoke can sometimes produce a primary target.

Primary targets contain no altitude information.

As the radar made two more 12-second turns, it recorded multiple primary targets, indicating that the plane was breaking into pieces in its final seconds of its plunge.

While no bomb residue or other physical evidence has yet been obtained to show that the Boeing 747 was destroyed by a bomb or missile, officials said information gathered in recent days has increasingly led investigators to discount the possibility of massive mechanical or electrical failure having caused the crash.

Mr. Francis said underwater video camera inspections of two engines found so far — out of four on the plane — have shown no obvious problems.

An engine explosion is considered one of the few mechanical problems with a chance of bringing a jetliner down abruptly.

"People are certainly trending away from the malfunction theory," a senior law enforcement official in Washington said.

Victim Survived Wars To Die in a Bombing

New York Times Service

ISTANBUL — Malih Uzunyol, the Turkish television cameraman who died in the Atlanta bombing, was at the peak of his profession in his own country as the chief cameraman of state-owned Turkish Television.

He had survived coverage of wars but, according to his colleagues, finally fell victim not to bullets, but to a weak heart.

"As far as we know he had a heart attack while running to cover the explosion and died on the way to hospital," said Orhan Tanakina, head of the Turkish Television Cameraman's Association.

Even before he traveled to Atlanta to cover the Olympic Games, he had suffered heart spasms while working in Istanbul and was known to have heart problems. He is survived by two children and his wife, Funda, an economics correspondent for the state-owned Anatolian News Agency.

Mr. Uzunyol's recent assignments included coverage of fighting in Azerbaijan and Bosnia, and the Gulf War.

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THE AMERICAS

Disillusioned, Middle-Class Blacks Leave Washington Behind

By Steven A. Holmes and Karen De Witt
New York Times Service

FORT WASHINGTON, Maryland — Richard Jones moved to the suburbs in 1979 to shield his children from the drugs and street crime that were rampant in his southeast Washington neighborhood.

Yet 17 years later, now a retired air traffic controller, Mr. Jones still does volunteer work with poor children in his old neighborhood, and every now and then yearns to move back into the city.

"I would like to go back," he said, seated at the dining-room table in his four-bedroom house. "I think that it's people like me who have to go back. At some point we need middle-class black people to go back and reclaim the city."

Across the table, his wife, Linda, emphatically shook her head no.

Two decades after the District of Columbia and its black majority won the long-coveted right of limited self-government, much of the city's black middle class has fled to the suburbs in disillusionment and transplanted ambition — an exodus that is both primary effect and cause of the District's continuing decline. According to census data, nearly 50,000 blacks moved out of Washington in the 1980s, a decline in the black population of about 11 percent.

In the same period the city's white population increased by nearly 8,000. So the District is now one of the few U.S. cities that have become whiter while growing poorer. Many of Washington's black residents have moved here to Prince Georges County, a few miles to the southeast, transforming a formerly white-majority county with a bitter history of racial segregation into a new emblem of rising black prosperity and political power.

Washington, D.C.
America's Crumbling Capital
Last of a series



Now the search for a cure for the nation's capital is focusing on the middle class — on keeping those who have stayed, even luring back some who have left.

But as they look back at their old and troubled hometown — now with a population estimated at 554,000, about 65 percent black and about 32 percent white — many of the people here find themselves torn between the powerful political, economic and emotional pull of the District of Columbia and a determination to preserve and nurture the lives and the communities they have created here.

People like Mr. Jones, who is in his early 50s, may talk about returning, but they are hard to find.

Among them is Sandy Davis, a research librarian for The Washington Post, who five years ago moved from Washington to Mount Rainier, just across the district line.

"I wouldn't come back into the city because of all the problems that have cropped up since I left, basically the poor city services," Ms. Davis said. "I love Mount Rainier. It's like a little town with a mayor you can call up and who will come over on his bike."

Many of the blacks who have left Washington for the suburbs react to the District's fiscal woes with a mixture of anger at Congress for allowing it to slide into bankruptcy, and sadness at what they see as waste and mismanagement by local officials.

Some feel uneasy that their departure contributed to the decline of the place that was once affectionately known as the Chocolate City because of its long and well-cultivated history of black ownership, black institutions and black achievement.

"Everybody out here understands that there but for the grace of God go I," said Lucenia Dunn, 53, who in 1989 moved from Washington to the Woodmore development, a predominantly black, gated community with private security, town houses, sprawling estates and a golf course.

"We were first proud of the Chocolate City, and it's hard to unloosen that level of loyalty to the concept of having a successful African-American-owned and -operated and -run city. It grieves us that it's in trouble."

In those days of hope and pride, at the dawning of limited home rule, Washington was the unofficial capital of the nation's black middle class. Its flight did more than erode an already slipping tax base; it gradually robbed the District of a stability rare in inner-city America.

"What has most affected this city is what happened to its black middle class," said Eleanor Holmes Norton, Washington's nonvoting congressional delegate. Ms. Norton has sponsored legislation to lure back the middle class, or at least keep what is left, through sharply lower federal income taxes for District residents and other tax breaks.

That legislation has recently drawn the support of the House speaker, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, and other congressional Republican leaders.

For many, the reasons for leaving differ little from ones voiced by people of all races, in all regions of the country, who took part in the great migration to the suburbs after World War II: a hope for safety, a desire for better schools or simply a yearning for a bigger and less expensive home.

But there are many who say black flight from Washington signifies something more: a vote of no confidence on the District's experiment in self-government.

"We had a larger black middle class than many cities, and for a long time it didn't move," said James Gibson, a former city planning commissioner.

"Initially, it didn't move because of segregation in the suburbs. But even after desegregation there was an identification with this black government and a desire to see this experiment work. It was when that vision defaulted that the exodus stepped up."

The influx of blacks, plus the migration of many of the county's whites, has made Prince Georges the nation's first black-majority suburban county: African-Americans make up 52.2 percent of its population.

And as the county's racial complexion changed, the income and educational attainment of its population rose.

From 1990 to 1995, household income in the county grew faster than it did in surrounding jurisdictions, including Montgomery County, Maryland, northwest of the District and long considered one of the area's most affluent.

A study by Prince Georges County in February indicated that the proportion of Prince Georges households with incomes of $50,000 to $100,000 is comparable to wealthy counties like Montgomery and Fairfax County, Virginia, west of Washington.

Last year nearly 46 percent of Prince Georges black high school seniors said they planned to attend a four-year college, a higher proportion than the 41.6 percent of the whites in the county who said they would.

Dole's Aides Devise Plan They Say Can Win

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Advisers to Bob Dole have devised a preliminary campaign strategy for the former Senate majority leader to defeat President Bill Clinton.

The strategy, they say, calls for reconsolidating the Republican base in the South, the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountain West and also for picking up enough other states, primarily in the Midwest, to win a narrow victory in the Electoral College.

The preliminary plan leaves virtually no margin of error, and in many of the states that Mr. Dole's strategists consider must-wins, the Republican candidate is trailing Mr. Clinton.

But the Republican strategists believe a successful national convention in San Diego can cap a month of improved performance by the campaign and launch Mr. Dole into a contest that will be far more competitive than current polls would suggest.

"There is nothing that a good convention, a good acceptance speech, a good economic plan, a good vice presidential pick and $74 million can't solve — and that's where we are," one Dole adviser said.

The reference to $74 million meant the amount of public money and party contributions each candidate can legally receive for the fall campaign.

Such confidence is in sharp contrast with Mr. Dole's standing vs. President Clinton. Polls show the president leading nationally by about 20 percentage points. The Dole campaign's hope of narrowing the gap with Mr. Clinton to less than 10 points before the Republican convention suffered a substantial blow in July when Mr. Dole stumbled his way through two of the worst weeks of his campaign.

But in the last two weeks, Mr. Dole has shown more consistency as a candidate and his campaign advisers say their operation has begun to run more smoothly. Mr. Dole's advisers say the unveiling of the Republican economic plan, the selection of a running mate and Mr. Dole's convention acceptance speech — which he has already worked on for 15 hours — will begin to overcome the deficit.

Mr. Dole's economic plan, in the final stages of development, will form the backbone of the issue agenda on the Republican side this fall. Republican officials hope to use the promise of big tax cuts to draw a sharp distinction with Mr. Clinton.

"This is bigger than the convention," an adviser said. "It's what the whole campaign is about."

But strategists anticipate the addition of one or several "moral" or "values" issues to the Dole arsenal. One may be the rising incidence of drug use during the Clinton presidency. A second, depending on what Mr. Clinton does with the pending legislation in Congress, is welfare reform. A third possibility is illegal immigration, particularly if the president signs the Republican welfare bill and thus removes that issue from the presidential debate.

Based on those issues, Republican strategists have been poring over polling data, voting statistics and electoral maps and have devised a series of needle-threading routes to the White House for Mr. Dole.

The constant in every route is the requirement that the Republican candidate nail down a block of 23 states, 21 of them forming a vast arc running from Virginia down through Florida, across the Old Confederacy to Texas and Oklahoma and from there turning abruptly north through the Great Plains and most of the Rocky Mountain states.

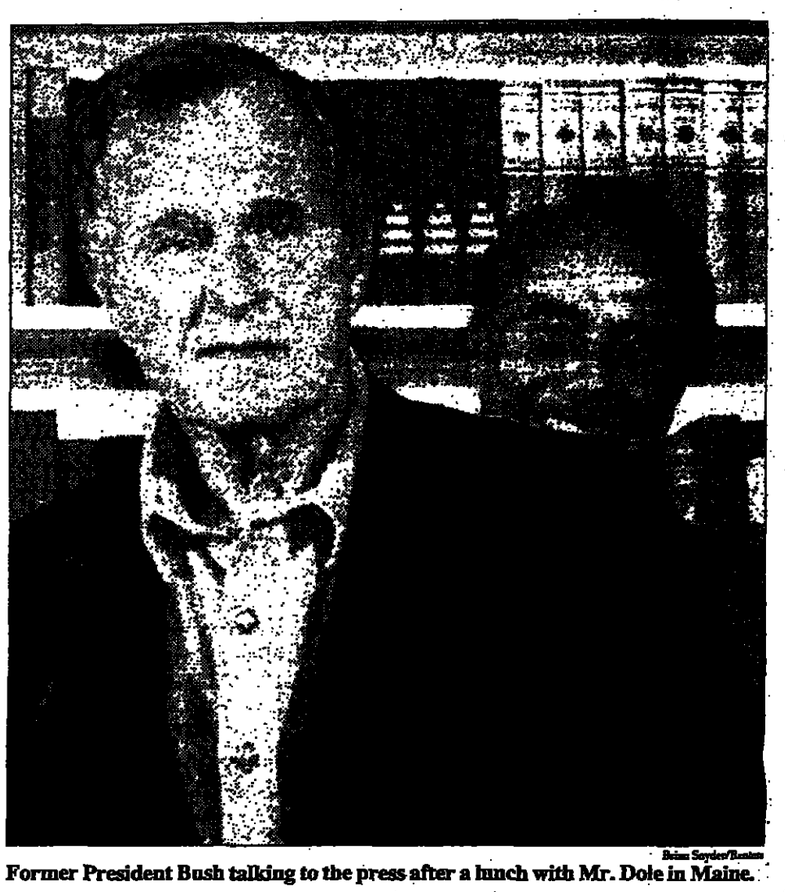
With Indiana's 12 electoral votes and Alaska's three figured into every winning combination, the 23 states account for 214 of the 270 electoral votes that Mr. Dole will need to win.

After that, Mr. Dole will be forced to wage trench warfare in some combination of eight to 10 states.

Most are among the nation's biggest states: California (54 electoral votes), Illinois (22), Michigan (18), Ohio (21), Pennsylvania (23) and New Jersey (15).

Mr. Dole's advisers believe that, based largely on past campaigns, a number of normally Republican states that now appear competitive for Mr. Clinton will realign with the Republican Party this fall. Even so, Mr. Dole begins in a deep hole, especially in many of the big states that are not in the presumed Republican base. In states such as California, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Illinois, Mr. Clinton's lead is about 20 percentage points or more.

The advisers expect Ross Perot to be less of a factor than he was in 1992 and believe controversies over the Reform Party's nomination procedures will limit his appeal.



Brian Snyder/Reuters

Former President Bush talking to the press after a lunch with Mr. Dole in Maine.

Thoreau's Pond of Solitude Is Lonely No More

By Sara Rimer
New York Times Service

CONCORD, Massachusetts — By 1 P.M., all 350 spaces in the parking lot were filled and cars were still coming. A park staff worker was directing traffic.

"There are too many people," he said, shaking his head.

This is Walden? This is the iconic pond in the woods where Henry David Thoreau retreated to a 10-by-15-foot cabin for two years and two months?

There were nearly 74,000 visitors in the month of June alone. In summer, there are 2,000 to 3,000 visitors a day, according to the State Park Service.

Walden was not a wilderness even when Thoreau first went there, on foot, from nearby Concord. But today, the highway is less than a mile away. A road runs beside the 62-acre pond. The small town that was Concord 150 years ago, when Thoreau and his great friend and benefactor, Ralph Waldo Emerson, lived here, has become a bustling suburb of Boston.

Most people have a vision of Walden, even if they have never read Thoreau's book, "Walden, or Life in the Woods," or made the pilgrimage. Wallace Stegner, the writer, described "this little pond" as "a glowing spot in the American memory."

Walden is in harmony with nature, solitude, reflection, Yankee individualism. It means living simply, with few possessions. As Thoreau wrote: "Simplify, simplify!"

In summer the masses do not travel light to Walden. On this sweltering afternoon, suburban mothers, and a few fathers, were lugging huge coolers onto the pond's small strip of sand, as if preparing for a week in the wilderness. There were boom boxes, but muted. Strollers were parked at the edge of the pond, the babies napping beneath towels.

"I don't think Thoreau would have been pleased to have his sanctuary so populated," said George Carroll, who teaches Latin at the Boston Latin School, and was sitting on a ledge at the edge of the sand, reading American history.

A once 'glowing spot in the American memory' is now mostly a crowded spot.

By noon the small beach was towel to towel.

In "Walden," the book, Thoreau celebrated the art of loafing. "Sometimes, in a summer morning, having taken my accustomed bath, I sat in my sunny doorway from sunrise till noon, rapt in a revery," he wrote. "It was morning, and lo, now it is evening, and nothing memorable is accomplished."

Last Monday at Walden, the pond, few people were loafing.

Bobby Soares, a 32-year-old triathlete, was training. He swims across the astonishingly clean pond several days a week. "This is a very important place for a triathlete," Mr. Soares said.

The mothers, especially, were not loafing. They were speedily changing disposable diapers, feeding children, cleaning up children, supervising children, keeping the peace.

No one was busier than Jane Hurkett, mother of 5-year-old triplets. She had arrived in a van from Woburn with the triplets — Peter, Joseph and Molly — and her 14-year-old daughter, Sarah. Thoreau retreated to Walden to observe nature. Mrs. Hurkett, absorbed in motherhood, could not wait to see a little civilization at Walden.

Thoreau was too busy hoeing his beanfield to get much reading done his first year at Walden, other than "one or two shallow travel books," he noted, and an occasional page of Homer's "Iliad."

Last Monday, the beach resembled a coconut oil-scented outdoor library. People were reading The Boston Globe. They were reading everything from John Gray's "Men Are From Mars, Women Are From Venus," to Danielle Steel's "Five Days in Paris," to "The Canterbury Tales."

Train tracks run near the pond just as in Thoreau's time.

The white pine, oak and birch are more abundant today than they were 150 years ago, when much of the land had been cleared.

In some ways, Walden is better protected now. Seven years ago, developers had plans for condominiums less than half a mile away.

Enter Don Henley, the rock star, who founded the nonprofit Walden Woods Project to buy and preserve 100 acres of forest, including the proposed development sites.

Thoreau had three chairs in his cabin: "one for solitude, two for friendship, three for society."

On summer weekends, 150 years later, rangers are posted at the beach's entrance in an effort to limit the crowd to 1,000. The lot fills up fast.

POLITICAL NOTES

Dole's 'Pudgy White Guys'

WASHINGTON — Around Bob Dole's headquarters, they are known as the "pudgy white guys," the list of obvious candidates the presumptive Republican presidential candidate might ask to run with him in November.

The reference is not meant to be snide or precise (they are not all pudgy), but to evoke the candidate who emerges when one applies all of Mr. Dole's safest criteria: a Roman Catholic, middle-aged, uncontroversial, well-known and proven governor from a state Mr. Dole needs to win.

But imagine for a moment what would happen if Mr. Dole did the unexpected and chose someone wildly off that list. "Clearly, a lot of people are tuning him out," said Charles E. Cook Jr., editor of the nonpartisan newsletter The Cook Political Report. "There's a shock value that might be necessary to give people a second look."

Among such possibilities, according to the candidate's aides and outside analysts, could be his wife, Elizabeth Hanford Dole, a former cabinet member and experienced administrator; Matt Fong, the California state treasurer and the nation's highest-ranking elected Chinese-American; and Herman Cain, the black and charismatic president of Godfather's Pizza, who caught Dole advisers' attention by challenging President Bill Clinton on his health care plan at a televised town meeting. *(NYT)*

No Welfare 'Extremism'

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has expressed a strong desire to sign a bill overhauling welfare this year and hinted broadly that he might accept a version close to that passed by the Senate this week. But he also warned that he could not support "another extremist bill" like ones he has twice vetoed.

"To those who have doubts about any welfare reform, I say we will never lift children out of poverty and dependency by preserving a failed system that keeps them there," Mr. Clinton said in a recorded radio message that he chose not to deliver Saturday when he instead made a live statement about the bombing in Atlanta.

"And to those who would undo the progress of recent weeks by sending me another extremist bill like the ones I vetoed, I would say we can only transform this broken system if we do right by our children and put people to work so they can earn a paycheck, not draw a welfare check. That's the only kind of welfare reform I can sign."

Mr. Clinton has gone out of his way to avoid saying precisely what would prompt him to veto the latest House and Senate bills, which are being blended by negotiators into a final measure. Both bills would end the 60-year-old guarantee of individual welfare assistance in favor of block grants for states to distribute as they see fit. They would also impose lifetime limits of five years on benefits and require most adults to go to work within two years of receiving benefits. *(NYT)*

Perry Flying High

WASHINGTON — Midair refueling, a costly maneuver once reserved for combat missions, has become routine on trips taken by Defense Secretary William J. Perry.

Last week, while he was traveling to Australia, three separate Air Force tanker missions, costing an estimated $45,910, refueled the defense chief's plane before it arrived in Sydney.

Mr. Perry is the first and only government official to regularly use Air Force tankers for nonstop trips. Even Air Force One with Mr. Clinton aboard lands to refuel on longer hauls.

But Mr. Perry's aides argue that he flies nonstop to save time in his busy work schedule. *(Newsday)*

Quote/Unquote

Former President George Bush, dodging questions during an appearance in which he gave his support to the presidential campaign of his fellow Republican, Bob Dole: "Hey, this is a photo op, man. This is the new me. I don't answer questions." *(WP)*

Away From Politics

- A year-old male Bengal tiger from the Cincinnati Zoo, about to appear on television, mauled the 7-year-old daughter of the zoo's education director as it was being led down the TV station's hallway. Lilly Maynard was in fair condition with injuries to her face and scalp. *(AP)*
- A pack of rats has been spotted at the building that houses the offices of Mayor Marion S. Barry of Washington, D.C., and municipal agencies. A spokeswoman cited the careless disposal of uneaten food. *(AP)*
- High winds have hampered fire fighters seeking to restrain a blaze that has charred more than 10,000 acres (4,050 hectares) of the Dixie National Forest in southwestern Utah. *(AP)*
- A church in Camden, Arkansas, has burned, adding to the more than 70 suspicious fires at church properties belonging to predominantly black congregations in Southern states since 1995. *(AP)*
- A fire aboard a cruise ship, the Universe Explorer, in Alaska's Inside Passage, killed 5 crew members and injured 76 passengers, the Coast Guard reported. *(AP)*

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EUROPE

Deal Ends Leftists' Hunger Strike in Turkey

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ISTANBUL — After 69 days and 12 deaths, hunger strikers in Turkish prisons abandoned their protest Sunday under a deal brokered by leftist interlocutors that provided both the strikers and the new Islamic-led government with the grist for claims of victory.

Under the agreement, the leftist hunger strikers, mostly young prisoners accused of belonging to outlawed terrorist organizations, secured the government's concession on a principal goal: the removal of 102 fellow prisoners from a feared high security prison in central Anatolia and a commitment that no further prisoners would be transferred there.

Meanwhile, the month-old government of Prime Minister Necmettin Erbakan, under pressure both from European allies and from many people in Turkey shocked by the deaths of hunger strikers, was left to claim it had acted in accordance with Islamic principles of mercy, pulling back from an earlier threat to break the strike with a bloody storming of the prisons.

"We could not let a small issue prevent an agreement on this holy night," Justice Minister Sevket Kazan said, referring to Muslim celebration of the birthday of the prophet Mohammed. Until Saturday, Mr. Kazan had been saying he would make no concessions to the hunger strikers.

About 300 people at 43 sites had been on what they termed a "death fast," and the protest, said Sedat Ergin, a leading newspaper commentator in Ankara, had become "a direct challenge" to Mr. Erbakan. The hunger strike, which began before his Islamic-led coalition came to power, presented him with his first major crisis.

The extreme leftists involved in the hunger strike are accused of offenses ranging from murder to the propagation of hard-line Marxist views, and few Turks appeared to have much sympathy for them. But the spectacle of weeping mothers denied access to dying sons inspired many to question why the government was allowing the deaths to continue.



Fatih Saribas/Reuters

A hunger striker being taken from Istanbul's Bayrampasa prison to a hospital Sunday after the protest ended.

Additionally, France, Germany, Italy and the European Union had all pressured Ankara to meet the hunger strikers' demands and prevent a further staining of Turkey's human rights record, already marked by accusations of torture and police brutality.

"The hunger strikes at Turkey's prisons are over," said Mukadder Basegmez, an Istanbul legislator, after hours of negotiations involving such prominent Turkish leftists as the author Yasar Kemal and the singer Zulfu Livaneli.

The negotiations were held at Istanbul's Bayrampasa prison, where there were 900 inmates regarded by the authorities as the main organizers of a hunger strike supported by 2,000 leftist political prisoners across the country. An additional 4,000 prisoners held on charges of supporting Kurdish separatism had joined the strike in recent days.

Leftist protesters rioted in Turkish cities. The protest spilled beyond Turkey's frontiers, with sympathizers of the hunger strikers firebombing Turkish-owned properties in Germany, home to 2 million Turks and Ankara's principal European ally.

Even with the end of the strike, Turkish doctors said that at least 100 of the protesters might still die — or at least suffer severe physiological harm — because of the damage to their bodies caused by more than two months subsistence on nothing more than sips of sweetened water.

Ambulances and medical teams moved into the Bayrampasa prison to remove hunger strikers for hospital treatment on intravenous feeding.

The deal with the authorities met only some of the hunger strikers' demands. Justice Minister Kazan, for instance, said there was "no question" of closing the Eskisehir prison in central Anatolia that had been at the core of the dispute.

But Mr. Kazan said that the authorities had agreed to end inhumane treatment of prisoners, improve access to medical care and end the practice of holding prisoners in jails far from the location of their trials.

With their persistence, the leftist protesters had "driven the government into a corner," said Mr. Ergin, the commentator, leaving it exposed to accusations of a callous indifference to suffering that damaged its prestige.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Broader Coalition Is Urged in Italy

ROME — Foreign Minister Lamberto Dini said Sunday that Italy's current coalition should be broadened to give it less of a leftist slant.

Mr. Dini, who heads a small centrist party in the center-left coalition of Prime Minister Romano Prodi, was interviewed by Milan's Corriere della Sera newspaper.

The coalition's reliance on the small hard-left Refounded Communist Party in the lower house of Parliament became evident this month when the party broke with the government and voted against its 1997-99 economic targets. Center-right opposition leaders said the standoff, which ended in compromise, pointed to the small party's disproportionate power. *(Reuters)*

American's Killing Laid to Russians

MOSCOW — The security chief of the former Soviet republic of Georgia has accused Russian secret services of ordering the 1993 killing of an American believed to be a CIA agent, a newspaper has reported.

The American, Fred Woodruff, was shot in the head while traveling outside Tbilisi, the Georgian capital. The U.S. government ruled it "a random act of violence."

The Georgian security minister, Shota Kviraya, accused his predecessor, Igor Giorgadze, of arranging the murder on Moscow's orders, the respected Segodnya newspaper said Saturday. *(AP)*

EU to Aid Bulgaria

SOFIA — The European Commission will help Bulgaria overcome its acute wheat shortage and try to keep foot-and-mouth disease from spreading after its outbreak among herds in several neighboring countries.

Farm Commissioner Franz Fischler said Sunday at the end of a three-day visit to Bulgaria that EU experts would visit Sofia to help analyze agricultural problems. *(Reuters)*

Handguns Opposed

LONDON — Nearly three-quarters of Britons want the government to ban private ownership of handguns, an opinion poll found.

The NOP poll for the Sunday Times found that 72 percent of the 1,500 adults questioned favored a ban, with 21 percent against. Britons have been debating stronger restrictions since 16 pupils and their teacher were slain last March. *(Reuters)*

Bomb in Spain

MADRID — A small bomb exploded at a coastal resort apartment complex in northeastern Spain. No one was injured in the blast Saturday, at the resort of Salou, near Reus airport, where 35 people were injured by a bomb a week ago.

The Tarragona civil government said there had been no warning. It said the bombing appeared to be the work of the Basque group ETA (Basque Homeland and Freedom). *(Reuters)*

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Monday:

BRUSSELS: Budget Commissioner Erkki Liikanen and the regional policy commissioner, Monika Wulf-Mathies, meet with Finland's interior minister, Jouni Backman.

BRUSSELS: Budget Commissioner Liikanen meets with Belgium's minister of public works, Andre Flahaut.

CREUSE, France: The EU commissioner for agriculture, Franz Fischler, visits.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

ASIA/PACIFIC

What Sri Lanka's Tamils Want Most: Peace and a Return to Normal Life

By Kenneth J. Cooper
Washington Post Service

JAFFNA, Sri Lanka — Along the quiet lanes of this half-deserted town, white flags fly from the front gates of houses pockmarked with bullet holes. To the government troops who have occupied the town, the small rectangles of plain white cotton are meant to signify residents' resignation from the separatist cause espoused by ethnic Tamil rebels.

Nearly all of Jaffna's 150,000 residents fled as army columns advanced late last year, forcing the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam to abandon its governance of the town and withdraw its outnumbered cadres. Some residents said they left to escape the military's attacks, while others said they abandoned Jaffna, an ancient center of Tamil culture, under rebels' orders.

"They asked us to leave," a retired educator said. "We didn't want to leave."

Since late April, about half of the evacuees have returned, mostly from other parts of the Jaffna Peninsula, according to the town's top civilian official. They have moved back into homes damaged by war and looting, and have tried to resume a normal life in this island nation off the southern tip of India.

Asked what the white flag in front of his house meant, a former agricultural worker replied: "Peace, wanting peace. Anyone seeing this, they know it's peace. That's why in all these houses you have these flags flying."

When the army first arrived, the flags were put up because many soldiers "believe everyone living here is a Tiger," the man said.

Even though most have gone, the rebels still inspire fear here because of their ruthless tactics. The former farm worker, the retired educator and most Jaffna residents interviewed by foreign correspondents the government flew to Jaffna said they did not want their names published for fear of reprisals. The interviews indicated that the popularity of the rebels, who for 13 years have been fighting for an independent state to protect a mostly Hindu Tamil minority from discrimination by the predominantly Buddhist Sinhalese majority, appears to have fallen, particularly among merchants and other members of the propertied class.

Many shopkeepers condemned the 2 percent tax that the Tamil Tigers had levied each month on gross sales. But few Jaffna residents interviewed expressed much more than "satisfaction" with military rule imposed by a Sinhalese-dominated government in distant Colombo, the capital in the south.

Many complained of high food prices, shortages of some goods and long lines at military checkpoints at every major intersection.

Reconstruction has not begun, except for some minor road repair, debris removal and chlorination of water wells. "No reconstruction has been started, no funds have been provided by the government," said C. Pathmanathan, a Tamil who is the top civil servant in Jaffna.

A year ago, President Chandrika Kumaratunga proposed giving provinces more powers as a possible solution to a conflict whose roots can be traced to British colonial favoritism of the Tamil minority and periodic waves of Sinhalese backlash since independence in 1948. One Westerner in diplomatic circles described the proposal as dead for now because of the resistance of the United National Party, the main opposition in Parliament.

"We are not concerned about a separate state," said V. Ratnavel, a retired teacher in Jaffna. "We want to live independently. We don't want to be ruled by anybody. We want to have our own rule. It may not be a separate state. It can be a federal state."

The change in governance has not improved some difficult living conditions. As it has since 1990, Jaffna continues to function without an electrical power supply. Few vehicles not belonging to the military are seen on the roads because the government dispenses diesel fuel to only 240 registered vehicles, according to Mr. Pathmanathan. Others have been converted to run on kerosene.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Japan Orders Testing In School Food Scare

TOKYO — Sakai, the Japanese city hardest hit by an outbreak of food poisoning, ordered testing Sunday for its school lunch staff and teachers.

"The situation is still serious and unpredictable," said Mayor Hideo Hataya. Health officials suspect tainted school lunches, but they have yet to pinpoint what food caused the outbreak of the O-157 strain of E. coli bacteria.

Of the 8,272 people, almost all schoolchildren, who have fallen ill, 6,490 of them are in Sakai, 480 kilometers (300 miles) west of Tokyo. Seven people have died. Atsuhiro Terada, a municipal spokesman, said 366 children were still in hospitals, 38 of them in serious condition. *(AP)*

Taiwan Group Urges Latin America Forum

TAIPEI — A group of Taiwan lawmakers called on the government Sunday to invite Pacific and Latin American nations to form a regional economic body resembling the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum.

The proposal came a day after Foreign Minister John Chang unveiled a preliminary plan to turn Taipei's annual conference with Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama into a regional organization to promote Central American and Asian ties.

Yeh Chun-lan of the main opposition Democratic Progressive Party said, "If we are rejected by most international organizations to be their members, why couldn't we form our own regional body?" *(AFP)*

India to Give Dates For Kashmir Vote

BOMBAY — The Indian home affairs minister said Sunday that New Delhi would announce dates for elections in the troubled state of Kashmir but expected Pakistani agents to interfere.

"The exact dates of the state government elections will be announced by the election commission in a day or two," said the minister, Indrajit Gupta. India's election commission said last week that legislative elections would be held in September.

"The only trouble is the attempts by Pakistan to sabotage the polls," Mr. Gupta said.

"They do not like the idea of having a free and fair poll in Kashmir," he added. "But we will not be browbeaten into putting off the polls." *(AFP)*

Landslides Kill 41 In South Korea

TOKYO — Four separate landslides caused by torrential rains have killed at least 41 South Korean servicemen and injured almost 30 others in military camps near South Korea's tense border with North Korea.

Officers said two soldiers were missing and that rescuers were trying to reach six others who were trapped. Among those killed in the slides Friday and Saturday, they said, were troops who had been working in an electrical generator room to prepare for possible flooding when the landslide occurred.

Government officials said several civilians also had died in area landslides, but exact figures were unavailable. *(WP)*

VOICES From Asia

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the pro-democracy leader, following calls in the official media for her re-arrest: "We go to jail as a sacrifice for our beliefs." *(AFP)*

C. Uday Bhaskar, at the New Delhi-based Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, on India: "We are possibly the only major nation in Asia that is actually cutting back defense expenditure in a very major way. It's cause for considerable concern." *(Reuters)*

Patten Urges Open Selection Of Successor

Reuters

HONG KONG — Governor Chris Patten on Sunday urged Beijing to open up the process for selecting the person who will succeed him when the British colony reverts to Chinese rule in mid-1997.

He said the chief executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region would lack credibility if chosen behind closed doors.

"We all hope that the process of selection will be as open, fair and broadly based as possible," Mr. Patten, who is vacationing in France, said on government radio. "If it is not, many people will wonder with some justice what all the fuss has been about.

"And of course, the fairer the system the more credible the winner," he added. "We all want to see a chief executive emerge who can command the support and loyalty of as many Hong Kongers as possible."

Beijing is to resume control of the British colony on July 1. Mr. Patten will be replaced by the chief executive, who is expected to be designated later this year by a 400-member selection committee controlled by Beijing.

He dismissed assertions that crime and corruption would be an inevitable consequence of the transfer. "There's no reason at all why 1997 should bring more crime to Hong Kong," he said. "We will have the same superb police force."

Various groups of democracy advocates are organizing a shadow election in September, in an effort to highlight the process that Beijing is using to appoint the future leader of Hong Kong. The Democratic Party will hold its own mock election, with nominations in August and voting in the form of signatures to be collected throughout the territory.

A pro-Beijing newspaper, Ta Kung Pao, called all such efforts a "farce." "Their attempt to have a so-called democratically elected chief executive is lawlessness," the paper said.

Tibetan Dissident Said to Die in Jail

By Seth Faison
New York Times Service

BEIJING — A leading dissident monk died this month in a prison in Tibet, where the Chinese authorities are carrying out a campaign for tighter political control, international human rights groups have reported.

As Chinese armed forces struggle to keep a lid on protests that have broken out in several Tibetan monasteries in recent months, news of the monk's death is likely to add to the political tension.

The monk, Kelsang Thutop, 49, died July 5 in Drapchi Prison in Lhasa, the Tibetan capital, where he was serving an 18-year sentence for political subversion, said Amnesty International and the Tibet Information Network, both London-based human rights groups.

Officials in Tibet could not be reached for comment and the death could not be independently confirmed.

Visitors to Tibet and human rights groups have reported a series of protests since last year, particularly in monasteries, several of which have been temporarily closed and reopened. At Ganden Monastery, a dispute erupted on May 6 when government cadres tried to confiscate photographs of the Dalai Lama, the spiritual leader of Tibet, who fled to India in 1959 as China's Communist forces asserted political control.

On May 21, the Chinese authorities announced they would use a nationwide crackdown on crime to pursue supporters of the Dalai Lama.

Amnesty International reported that Kelsang Thutop died of an unspecified illness on July 5, after serving seven years in prison. Although few details on the circumstances of his death were available, Amnesty reported that torture has been common at Drapchi Prison and that former prisoners said Kelsang Thutop had been ill-treated.

Kelsang Thutop was originally an accountant at the huge Drepung Monastery, on the outskirts of Lhasa, and fell afoul of the authorities after he led younger monks in a street protest in 1987 that grew into riots.

After martial law was declared in Lhasa in 1989, he was arrested at the border with Nepal while trying to flee. He was sentenced to prison at a public rally in November 1989 and accused of taking part in an organization that spread "counterrevolutionary propaganda."

According to the Tibet Information Network, Kelsang Thutop was the second Tibetan monk to die in prison in two months and the 14th to die in custody since 1987. It said Sangye Tenphel, 19, died in Drapchi Prison on May 6, nine months after he was jailed for staging an anti-Chinese demonstration in Lhasa.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

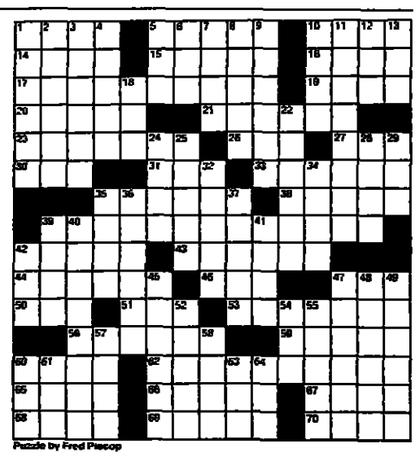
1 Islamic leader
5 Madrid museum
10 "—— reminds me . . ."
14 Chess finale
15 Eagle's claw
16 Half nelson or full nelson, e.g.
17 Set up camp
19 Singer Redding
20 Biographee —— B. Toklas
21 Grew suddenly
23 Like terra-cotta tiles
26 "—— Miss Brooks"
27 Boy
30 Uno + due
31 Parties
33 R-rated, as humor
35 Spanish airline
38 Composer Erik
39 Curse
42 Peninsula in 1967 fighting
43 Impolite criticisms
44 Like Scrooge
46 Stubborn one
47 Hula-Hoops, once
50 Jiffy
51 Rooster's partner
53 Chinese Water Torture Cell inventor
56 Beginning
58 Venom, for one
60 —— d'oeuvres
62 Lose on purpose
65 Whetstone
66 Eat into
67 ——-Tass news agency
68 "Bonanza" role
69 Ancient letters
70 Wriggly fish

DOWN

1 Collision
2 Handy postal container
3 Garments
4 Goal of a Muslim pilgrimage
5 School org.
6 Flink (on)
7 Pub potables
8 Hawaiian entertainer
9 Traveling, as a musical group
10 Ten C-notes
11 Miniskove
12 Three-time Frazier foe
13 Six-pointers, for short
18 Skirt's bottom
22 Melancholy
24 "What's the big ——?"
25 Toes' woes
28 Landed
29 H.S.T.'s successor
32 Loudonville, N.Y., college
34 Contemptuous comments
35 Where Tabriz is
36 Dilapidation
37 Gorillalike
39 1976 best seller "The —— Report"
40 Mythical beasts
41 —— lacto
42 Draft org.
45 Prefix with day or year
47 Obsess (on)
48 Twenty Questions category
49 Greasy spoons
52 India's first P.M.
54 Actress Hagen
55 In song, one that needs to "git along"
57 "A thousand and one ——"
58 Jeff Bridges film of '82
60 1968 election monogram
61 Tic-tac-toe win
63 "—— to a Nightingale"
64 Jazzman Montgomery

Solution to Puzzle of July 26

■	D	O	G	G	E	R	E	L	■	■	D	A	T	A
S	O	L	A	R	T	I	M	E	■	L	O	G	I	C
U	N	D	R	E	A	M	E	D	■	I	O	N	L	Y
N	A	M	B	Y	■	S	T	G	A	B	R	I	E	L
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P	E	N	■	C	R	O	C	■	I	R	I	S	E	S
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S	E	I	N	E	■	R	I	N	T	I	N	T	I	N
C	A	V	E	D	■	E	S	C	O	R	T	I	N	G
G	L	A	D	■	■	S	T	E	E	L	E	R	S	■



Puzzle by Fred Piscop

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
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Prudence Over Panic

Spasm of Terrorism

Olympic officials and the Atlanta host committee made the correct decision in going ahead with the games on Saturday. The fact that they announced the decision promptly does not indicate that they made it casually. They consulted with the White House and federal law enforcement officials before dawn on Saturday. As a result, most Americans awakened to receive simultaneously the news of the attack at Centennial Olympic Park and the announcement that the events scheduled for Saturday would continue.

Terrorists vary in their political goals, but their psychological game is almost always the same. They want to put the public and their leaders into a panic that weakens their will, their judgment and their faith in their political structures — what President Bill Clinton called "the fabric of democracy." Prudence and persistence are the qualities that can and were brought to bear against the initial surge of dismay that everyone feels when killers convert the most dreadful fantasies into reality. "We must be firm in this," Mr. Clinton said on Saturday as he applauded the response of local officials and promised an intense federal investigative response. "We cannot be intimidated by acts of terror."

Sadly, the tactic of intimidation and even the structure of the bomb had a sharp historical edge for Atlanta. The city and the region suffered through a rash of such bombings more than three decades ago. The bomb, a shrapnel device stuffed with nails and other sharp objects, was used in the South in the '60s. That history is recalled here not to prejudge the origin of this attack, but to make the point that these evil acts come in waves.

After being buffeted with assassinations, bombings and hijackings, the United States enjoyed a respite from such attacks during the early '90s. The Olympics had been blessedly free of violence since the horrendous attack on Israeli athletes at Munich in 1972. Now, alas, we seem to be back in a storm surge of violence. The hopes for a prolonged cessation in Ireland and the Middle East have dimmed. Murderous terrorism has in recent years touched Manhattan, Oklahoma City, American troops abroad and, if the worst suspicions prove true, the Long Island crash site.

This grim list argues for a smart and firm response from the American government, especially given America's role as the bellwether state when it comes to a coordinated international offensive against terrorists of all stripes. Mr. Clinton got off to a good beginning with his resolute comments and quick tactical response to the Atlanta bombing. Now he needs to keep the pressure on the Justice Department and other law enforcement, intelligence and military units involved in fighting terrorism. That means a continuing focus on the immediate problems, as well as a searching review of the government's spending and strategy during what could be a protracted spasm of terrorist attacks.

In the next few days there will be plenty of what-ifs about Atlanta. Under concentrated presidential leadership, Washington needs to be asking what next, and to be devising strategies for breaking the momentum of the terrorists before they erode Americans' capacity to choose prudence over panic.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Terror Doesn't Win

The Atlanta bombing was a vicious and repugnant act directed against the innocent. President Bill Clinton promised that the perpetrators will be tracked down, brought to justice and punished. It is a commitment to the victims, Atlanta and the international community that America must keep.

The Games will go on, as they should. Terrorism cannot be allowed to halt the Olympics. A civilized world can never succumb to actions of the murderous and depraved. As of Saturday, authorities could not say who was answerable for the bombing, and no individual or group had come forward to claim responsibility. No matter. Authorities should go all-out to find the person or persons involved.

Even with one of the largest security forces ever assembled at one time, and in an American city during peacetime, an individual or group intent on committing an act of terror managed to succeed. It should be noted that the park where the attack took place was not within the security net around the Olympic Games. But security personnel were present. That the casualties and destruction were not greater can be attributed to alert staff who noticed a suspicious package, called the bomb squad and began clearing the area of people. Unfortunately, the entire park could not be evacuated before the bomb went off. A reported telephone warning to Atlanta's 911 apparently came too late for operators to notify police.

The Olympics will be different from the festive occasion that marked opening night. In light of what has happened, how could it be otherwise? But the spirit of the games will go on undiminished. Terrorism may have struck in Atlanta, as it did in Munich, but in neither place did it win.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A UN Role in Burundi

Strong declarations of international support for Burundi's legitimate president failed to stop a coup by that country's Tutsi-led armed forces on Thursday. Washington, the United Nations and others are right to continue protesting this violent takeover, which also overturns a hopeful power-sharing arrangement between Burundi's two main ethnic groups — President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya's Hutu majority and the Tutsi minority. But the main international priority at this moment is to avoid another bout of ethnic slaughter. The risk is real. Hutu soldiers and militias killed more than half a million Tutsi in Rwanda two years ago, and fighting between Hutu and Tutsi has killed at least 150,000 people in Burundi since 1993.

Burundi's last three presidents were Hutu, but the Tutsi have retained control of the armed forces. Many Tutsi have looked to the army to protect them from attack by Burundi's armed and violent Hutu militias. That concern is understandable, given the role of Hutu militias in the Rwanda slaughter and repeated episodes of Hutu mass violence against Tutsi in Burundi.

But the Hutu have good reason to distrust the Tutsi military. Burundi's first elected Hutu president was murdered in an abortive 1993 military coup. His successor was killed in a mysterious plane crash that also took the life of Rwanda's president. Now Mr. Ntibantunganya has been deposed by Tutsi soldiers and extremists.

For the past three years, authority was apportioned between a Hutu president and a Tutsi prime minister. But with suspicions running deep among both peoples and ethnic violence taking an increasing toll, the arrangement frayed. The president and the prime minister endorsed an appeal last month for foreign peacekeeping troops, but they were quickly repudiated by extremists in both camps. Each side imagined that foreigners would restrain its fighters, leaving its civilians vulnerable to deadly violence.

The final breakdown of civilian authority began last week when some 340 Tutsi were apparently massacred by Hutu militias. At their funeral, angry mourners attacked Mr. Ntibantunganya with stones. Fearing for his life, the president fled to the U.S. Embassy, and the army moved in.

Military leaders have handed the presidency to Pierre Buyoya, a Tutsi officer who ruled Burundi from 1987 to 1993. He is known as a moderate. His first term in the presidency also began with a military coup, but he went on to organize democratic elections and peacefully yielded power to a Hutu successor. He now promises to restore democracy again once the present ethnic tension calms down. That is encouraging, although it is hard to see how a military coup by the Tutsi minority is likely to produce much calm.

Diplomatic efforts to reverse the coup should continue. But averting genocide may require a United Nations military presence. Given the present level of distrust in Burundi, peacekeepers risk coming under fire from both sides. Still, the experience of Rwanda, where the United Nations failed to halt a bloodbath that many believe could have been checked, must not be repeated in Burundi. There is still time for the United Nations to act.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Now They Can Get Mad and Shake the World

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — What is so frightening about the explosion of TWA Flight 800, the U.S. barracks in Saudi Arabia and now the bomb at the Atlanta Olympics is that we seem to be dealing with a new kind of terrorist: "Anonymous" — the real Anonymous, the one who matters, the person who with a small pipe bomb or a single shoulder-held rocket can disturb the sleep of an entire globe, can jangle the nerves of governments high and mighty and yet prefers to savor it all alone.

And what is doubly frightening is the thought of Anonymous operating in the information age. All he needs is a bomb in the right place — and the Internet, 500 cable channels, MSNBC, CNN and Sky Television will do the rest, carrying his deed to every corner of the globe in real time. And so from the remotest village in the Australian outback to the capitals of the world, everyone will know of Anonymous's work, everyone will be part of the reaction.

The irony that we all know, and can all be unnerved by, an unknown terrorist is what really characterizes this new age. Never have more people been more fully informed, and more deeply rattled, by someone they cannot identify and for causes they don't know.

When the crudest form of technology, a pipe bomb, can team up with the highest forms of technology, the information superhighway, and when the unknown can team up with the all-knowing, you have a very disturbing combination.

I did not read about the Atlanta bomb in my newspaper, or hear about it from television or radio. I got up Saturday morning, flipped on my computer and was about to read the Middle East news on the Internet when I came across the news from Atlanta on America Online.

"When World War I broke out, people spoke about 'the shot that was heard around the world.' That was a metaphor for the political significance of the assassination of the archduke in Sarajevo, which started the war," said Stephen Cohen, a leading expert on conflict resolution. "But it was only a metaphor. Because that shot wasn't actually heard around the world. Now the shots are literally heard around the world, even if they have no political meaning. Now the sheer noise of violence is louder than any political message it might bear. The only message is fear."

One of the ironies of this new age of terrorism is that even the terrorists are being drowned out by the noise they make. Why do they prefer to be anonymous? Because police technology is now so good, some terrorists prefer to do their deeds, enjoy the results and avoid responsibility or apprehension.

But their desire to escape anonymously reduces their terrorism to little more than a cruel noise, which overwhelms any political motive they might have. It doesn't lead us to thinking about any problem, except terrorism. The Unabomber was anonymous until he could no longer stand that his purpose was hidden by the deafening noise of his bombs. So he published the manifesto that ultimately led police to his door.

That is why even speculating about the meaning behind any of these acts of violence becomes very difficult — especially when America is involved.

When you have terrorism in Belfast or Israel, everyone knows the motive. But when terrorism involves the United States, motive becomes so much more difficult to sort out, because the United States is now such a global power that reaches into so many lives in so many corners of the world that the motive could be anything.

Someone could be mad at McDonald's or Coca-Cola. Someone could be mad at how U.S. television covered his country in the Olympics. Someone could be mad at Atlanta's mayor. Someone could just be mad.

But sooner or later — maybe very soon — investigators will no doubt identify Anonymous in Atlanta and Long Island. Normally that would make us feel a bit more secure. If we can give a face and logic to an act, somehow it will make sense and thereby relieve anxiety.

But the anxiety and loss of freedom triggered by these acts, even when the perpetrators are identified, will remain after their apprehension. The anxiety isn't just linked to the solving of a particular crime or political problem, but to our increased vulnerability generally. An anonymous terrorist with the right bomb in the right place can lower the quality of life for an entire globe.

To be a world-class Olympic athlete you need to train for years to prepare your mind and body for the ultimate competition. To be a world-class, world-shaking terrorist now, you need only a pipe bomb, a bag and the World Wide Web. No name required.

The New York Times.

Pay the Price for Equipping Major Airports to Foil Terrorists

By Lou Cannon

LOS ANGELES — President Bill Clinton has chosen the right course in his vow to search "every plane, every cabin, every cargo hold, every time" airliners leave or arrive in the United States. The key phrase is "every cargo hold."

While terrorists place bombs in luggage and cargo holds, U.S. airport security remains firmly focused on the outdated priority of keeping armed hijackers out of airplane cabins.

As William Morris, the former FBI agent who headed the U.S. investigation of the 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, told the Los Angeles Times, "The underbelly to security in aviation is just that — the underbelly, the cargo area."

But in the aftermath of the explosion of TWA Flight 800 shortly after it took off from New York, the industry's first response was to do more of what is already being done.

United Airlines, for instance, announced that it will require two forms of identification from passengers. This is a cosmetic measure that is likely to increase delays without deterring terrorism. United's other measures to inspect small packages and conduct spot searches of luggage on international flights may be marginally useful.

What security experts say is most needed is high-tech bomb detection equipment, particularly at international airports. Metal detectors find guns and knives, the usual weapons of hijackers, but are less successful in detecting sophisticated explosives, especially plastic bombs.

Investigators of the Pan Am Flight 103 catastrophe, which killed 259 people aboard the plane and another 11 on the ground, believe that the plane was destroyed by a bomb placed in a radio-cassette recorder. The recorder was packed with the plastic explosive Semtex and placed inside luggage.

Equipment has since been developed, most of it in the United States, to detect such explosives. Particularly promising is a machine called the CTX 5000, adopted from medical technology, that examines luggage in thin, three-dimensional cross sections.

Another device, known as the vapor trace particle detector, sucks vapor from a bag through seams or handle openings and examines it for evidence of explosives.

The CTX 5000 was tested at Los Angeles International Airport two years ago and is in use in Atlanta as part of the intense security effort at the Olympics. As far as is known, the vapor trace particle detector has yet to be used at a commercial airport.

Deploying such equipment will be expensive, and passengers will have to bear much of the cost, but the federal government should help. There is a clear national interest even for those who do not fly in preventing terrorists from enlarging their foothold in America.

For the present, the urgent priority is the one Mr. Clinton promised of searching every part of every airliner that arrives or leaves the United States.

There have been no known terrorist bombings of U.S. domestic flights. Pan Am Flight 103 was en route from London to New York. TWA Flight 800 was headed to Paris; the plane had landed a few hours earlier on a flight from Athens.

Two hundred and thirty persons died on TWA Flight 800 in an explosion that FBI investigators have found eerily reminiscent of Pan Am Flight 103. Most were Americans, although there were also French and Italians among the passengers. Their families have undergone a cruel ordeal, made more difficult by the initial clumsiness and insensitivity of TWA officials.

The nation owes these victims and their families the duty of finding and punishing the perpetrators of this terrible crime, an uncompleted task in the Pan Am 103 bombing. Although two Libyans were identified as the perpetrators, they have remained shielded by their outlaw nation, and the United States has done nothing about it.

"Whatever needs to be done, we will do it," Mr. Clinton said on Thursday. Presumably that means retaliating against the criminals if they can be identified. What also needs to be done, as he said, is to prevent more bombings even if it inconveniences passengers. I hope that he and Congress honor that promise and equip major U.S. airports with the technology needed to stop the terrorists.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Fancy Gadgets Don't Do the Intelligence Work

By Joseph Finder

WELLFLEET, Massachusetts — Whether or not the crash of TWA Flight 800 was caused by terrorists, Americans are demanding heightened airport security to ensure against another tragedy. Indeed, security measures at airports must be enhanced, but people are deluding themselves if they think this is the way to prevent terrorist attacks.

Even the most sophisticated luggage scanners are enormously limited. It is not something that airline or law enforcement officials are comfortable talking about, but the million-dollar machines we have been hearing so much about lately — the ones that have been installed in only three American airports — are still of limited value. They may represent an improvement at detecting plastic explosives, but they are unlikely to be reliable at detecting certain other forms of explosives.

These machines, which use a mix of X-ray and CAT-scan technology to generate three-dimensional images of what is inside bags, are programmed to locate substances that have the density of plastic explosives. But many explosive materials, like foams or liquid rocket propellants, have a lower density than plastic, are almost as powerful and can escape detection.

Terrorists will always figure out a way to defeat whatever security measures are put into place. They always have.

What, then, can be done to prevent attacks? Early warnings of terrorist plots can be provided by good intelligence, but here, too, there are great constraints. It is extremely difficult, sometimes impossible, to penetrate terrorist organizations.

There is a role for technical intelligence agencies, chiefly the U.S. National Security Agency and its British equivalent, the Government Communications Headquarters. They are quite skilled at intercepting communications — voice, data, faxes — around the world and combing them for certain "trigger" words in a designated string order.

Such intercepts rely on locating targets, which can be done only by human intelligence. To recruit the people who are well placed takes money and patience, and rarely shows results. It is not surprising that in the last decade or so the CIA has cut back drastically on human intelligence. But that is a mistake.

The FBI's counterterrorist abilities are impressive, but without the support of intelligence agencies they will remain ineffectual at preventing terrorist incidents.

Both the CIA's and the Defense Intelligence Agency's counterterrorism abilities remain woefully undeveloped and a low priority. In the CIA, counterterrorism is not an area where many are likely to make a career; the probability of success, after all, is low.

Intelligence insiders complain of being hampered by all manner of bureaucratic problems. We're awfully good at collecting data, they say, and even better at "briefing" it, but we're weak at putting it into a usable form. Analysts spend far too much time chasing data and not enough time analyzing it.

And there is a larger problem. As a people, we Americans tend to react in fits and starts. We lurch from isolationism to the gung-ho patriotism of the Gulf war and back again. What are terrorists, or would-be terrorists, to make of a nation that retaliates forcefully by bombing Iraq's intelligence headquarters after learning of a plot to assassinate former President George Bush, yet hesitates to go after the Libyan bombers who brought down Pan Am Flight 103?

America's is a culture of seat belts and air bags. We believe we have a natural right to a risk-free environment, and we are appalled when the fallacy of that belief is brought home.

We have been astonishingly lucky. Band-Aid measures like the use of more and more sophisticated detection gadgetry may reassure a jittery public, but they are no substitute for facing the multipolar threats of a post-Cold War world head-on.

Mr. Finder, author of the novel "The Zero Hour," writes frequently on intelligence and international affairs.

There Goes Chinese Frugality

By Joe Zhang

SEOUL — The South Koreans and the Chinese are reputedly great savers. According to official statistics, South Korea saved about 35 percent of its income in 1995, and China some 40 percent. But look again.

Koreans are still frugal, but Chinese are becoming Asia's prodigals as their society and values are transformed by a consumer revolution.

South Korean media and moral crusaders in the government warn citizens of the perils of excessive consumption. China's moral guardians, fearing to be seen as out of touch with the contemporary world, prefer to remain silent.

China's citizens are weary of being fed ideological rhetoric and lectured on the glories of living a Spartan existence for the sake of the fatherland.

In South Korea, buying locally made products is deemed patriotic, but in China foreign brands are automatically regarded as superior. Their possession enhances social status.

As South Korea's trade deficit widened in the first half of this year, alarm increased over rising imports. The blame has been laid on extravagant consumption of imported goods and on carefree spending by Koreans travelling overseas. The government recently imposed a credit card spending limit of $5,000 a month for South Korean travellers; if the ceiling is breached, the card is suspended for a year. Restrictions on remittances of money abroad will be tightened soon.

Yet imported consumer goods account for only a small fraction of total imports. More than 90 percent are used for production and exports.

Take American cars. The U.S. government is an aggressive salesman of American autos in South Korea. The United States doubled its car exports to South Korea in the first four months of 1996 over the same period of 1995. It sounds impressive, but in hard currency terms the gain amounts to a relatively paltry $65 million. South Korean auto exports to America in the same period were about 10 times that figure.

Similarly, the purported extravagant spending by South Korean tourists abroad is not quite what it seems. Nearly $6 billion was spent on overseas travel in 1995, up from some $3 billion in 1990. But South Korea earned $5.5 billion in tourism revenue in 1995.

China's official statistics are also misleading, but in the opposite direction. It is common knowledge that they grossly underestimate the size of the country's economy and the income of its 1.2 billion citizens. The actual savings ratio is probably around 20 percent, not the ascetic 40 percent depicted by government figures.

China's high growth rates in household bank deposits have been a source of official pride in the past decade. What is often overlooked is that a sizable chunk of the deposits belong to state firms. Household deposits yield much higher interest rates than business deposits, and state firms have disguised their deposits to obtain the higher rates. Deposits made by millions of family businesses in China are also lumped together with household deposits.

China has been running a budget deficit since 1981. This year it will reach 10 percent of total budget spending. In comparison, South Korea has had a budget surplus for the past three years.

The South Korean government is right to be concerned about the rising current account deficit, which may exceed $11 billion this year. But in urging consumers to restrain themselves, it is preaching to the converted.

It is China's consumers, including the state itself, who need sermons about the virtues of frugality. China's growth requires massive amounts of capital. Just as world grain supplies are incapable of feeding the huge population of China, so nobody can finance China if it does not save enough for itself.

The writer, formerly a manager at China's central bank in Beijing, is an economist at W.I. Carr securities in Hong Kong. He contributed this personal comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN FREE societies like America, built around individual rights and freedom, the opportunities for terrorists are inevitably legion. They cannot be eliminated. They can only be reduced.

The politicians and administrators who legislate to close gaps only after people have been killed are not acting in isolation. They have usually taken their cue from us — we who complain at every queue for an X-ray machine, and at every inquisitive security guard.

Until we are all prepared to accept, as an inevitable part of ordinary life, the increased delays, cost and inconvenience which greater security will involve, we can be certain that neither private enterprise nor the government will provide it.

— Alasdair Palmer in The Sunday Telegraph (London).

Correction

The height of Kerri Strug, the gymnast discussed in "A Sickening Spectacle in Pursuit of the Gold" (*Opinion, July 26*), is 4-foot-9 (1.45 meters).

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Italian Troubles

BERNE — On Saturday [July 25] evening last, a number of Italian workmen stabbed and killed a Swiss workman. As this is the fifth murder in the last twelve months it created an immense amount of excitement among the population. A number of hostile demonstrations took place, which had assumed such proportions that the authorities telegraphed to the Federal Council for authorization to utilize troops. Permission was at once accorded. During this time the crowd sacked the cafes and restaurants owned by Italians or frequented by them.

1921: Island Mission

CHRISTIANIA — An expedition under the leadership of the Norwegian explorer Kerold has left Bergen for Jan Mayen. Two English scientists are of the party. The island of Jan Mayen, in the Arctic Ocean, is 300 miles east of Greenland and was named after a Dutch navigator who visited it in 1011. It has the Beerenberg mountain, 8,500 feet high, and the Esk, a volcano not yet extinct.

1946: Ghandi's Reply

BOMBAY — A breakdown in the present British plan for the Indian constitution "will find me ready with an alternative," Mahatma Gandhi declared today [July 28] in his paper, "Harijan." Answering the question whether he would advise Congress to accept the alternative of a general strike and the capture of power, either by non-violence, or, if necessary, by force, Ghandi said: "I must not contemplate darkness before it stares me in the face. In no case can I be a party, irrespective of non-violence, to a universal strike and the capture of power."

BOOKS

ITALIAN PLEASURES

By David Leavitt and Mark Mitchell. 155 pages. $16.95. Chronicle Books.

HOUSEBOAT ON THE SEINE: A Memoir

By William Wharton. 211 pages. $22.95. Newmarket Books.

Reviewed by
Penelope Fitzgerald

DAVID LEAVITT has now settled for good, with his fellow expatriate, Mark Mitchell, in Italy. They don't tell us exactly where, but in any case it's a "lived, not visited" life under a sky that they believe no other country in the world can match. William Wharton, when he was still a moderately successful painter and hadn't yet written "Birdy," was seized with the notion of living with his wife and three children on a wooden houseboat on the Seine, about 10 miles west of Paris. It was, in fact, his family that insisted: "Now, this would be exciting living, not the way it is in dirty old Paris." It sounded like an invitation to leisure. But his book demonstrates that leisure can be the hardest work of all.

In "Italian Pleasures" Leavitt and Mitchell write delicate vignettes, turn and turn about, with passages every now and then from earlier visitors — Ruskin, Mark Twain, Edith Wharton, D.H. Lawrence, Carlo Levi, Mary McCarthy. This works well, since in Italian cities past and present interpenetrate. And there's another dimension in time — the tiny essays, each catching its own moment, look back to the time when the two now thirtysomething authors first arrived from New York. They didn't know any Italian then, tried to order cold cappuccino, marveled at the sweet summer grass around Keats's grave, the pigeons in Venice, the clotheslines in Naples.

Ten years later, they're seasoned residents, and yet Italy can still confound time.

With its quotations and its recipes and its airy pen-and-ink illustrations, "Italian Pleasures" seems, at first, to be just what it says. But, very nearly at the end, Leavitt suddenly tells us the story of the Green family. In 1994 the Greens, tourists from California, were driving in a rented car from Salerno to Calabria. This is bandit country, though the Greens didn't know it. Their son, 7 years old, was shot and killed. The parents made an immediate decision to donate their dead child's organs to Italian hospitals for transplant. It was, effectively, the total reverse of the vendetta. Here Leavitt's restrained tone darkens the atmosphere of the book, which had seemed, like the old sundials, to record only the brightest hours.

I found "Italian Pleasures" beguiling, but faintly disturbing. With William Wharton's "Houseboat on the Seine" I felt at home from the first page. He won't, I'm sure, mind my saying (since I am an old bargewoman) that he can hardly be considered, and in fact wouldn't claim to be, a boat lover; he calls his barge "it," and not until page 196 do we find that she's the "Ste. Maria Therese." He wants to live in France, he tells us, if only to keep his kids away from American television, and he wants to live on this particular boat. This means launching into an always good-natured but fiercely determined war with the French authorities, the French language, and the weather.

His boat is moored in a branch of the Seine, so there won't be too much wash from mainstream traffic. But — though the seller didn't mention it — her planks are half rotten, and before he can move in, she goes down. Fortunately he has reliable allies, even apart from his reliable son Matt. He's able to call on the genius of M. Teurnier, a salvage engineer from nearby Port Marly. In his sixties, about five feet tall, M. Teurnier takes genial control of everything. Bien: He'll raise the boat, but the owner must remove anything floating, or his pumps will jam. "I flash my light around the dark interior. My God, the place is filled with junk: floating doors, cabinet doors, real doors; pillows, mattresses, papers, furniture, all floating in the dark . . . " After a day's hard labor and a night's sickness from polluted river water, he manages to get as far as the local café, "the same one Alfred Sisley painted several times when the river was in full flood. I'll never look at those paintings in the same way, beautiful as they are."

That was about 25 years ago, and, like Leavitt and Mitchell, Wharton looks back at his earlier self almost with disbelief. His labors — although he wouldn't call them this — are heroic. The companion ladder is too steep, the industrial sander he rents runs away with him, the gangplank gives all kinds of trouble, then in the spring floods the boat slips her moorings and he has to improvise new bollards on the spot. He's not just giving us his impressions, he's telling us how it was. For Wharton the world seems to be born again every morning. You have to feel as he does; there's no other way to read him.

Penelope Fitzgerald, a novelist and biographer, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BAD GUYS: America's Most Wanted in Their Own Words

By Mark Baker. 288 pages. $23. Simon & Schuster.

Reviewed by
Jonathan Yardley

MARK BAKER correctly notes that ordinary Americans are at once horrified by and attracted to crime and those who commit it. On the one hand, "crime is one of the most talked about social issues in America today," with public fears exacerbated by "lurid images of crime" routinely presented on television, while on the other hand "Americans have always had an attraction to criminal behavior," and "our heroes are often loners, rebels, mavericks, romanticized outlaws."

As this suggests, our fears of crime and our infatuation with criminals have little connection with reality. We actually know almost nothing about crime as it is routinely practiced and criminals as they actually are. It was with the hope of providing a few facts to clear up our fantasies that Baker interviewed several dozen prison inmates, "to put a human face on our fears, to shed some light on a very dark corner of ordinary, everyday life in this country." The criminals he spoke to had committed ordinary rather than glamorous crimes:

"I wanted to interview the people any of us might run into one day. I talked to the people who really should be feared, the ones who will jack your car at a red light, sneak into your hotel room while you're in there sleeping, prowl the hallway of your home in the middle of the night when you get up to go to the bathroom; the people who will stick up the McDonald's down the street, a drug store, bank or 7-Eleven where you shop or work; the people who will steal your credit cards, cash your paycheck, bilk you out of your savings, and gorge on your vices."

This he has done, or so at least we are to believe. A central difficulty with a book such as "Bad Guys" is that while a promise of anonymity is essential to get interviewees' cooperation, this denies the reader documentation or proof. If one is willing to take at face value the interviewer's claims for the authenticity of what he presents, there should be no problem; if one is not, it's hard not to wonder what is fact and what is fiction.

There seems no particular reason to disbelieve Baker. Though a few of his interviews read like seriocomic chase scenes out of George V. Higgins or "GoodFellas," most of what one finds here has the air of mundane reality. Those interviewed are white and black, male and female, prosperous and poor, smart and slow. Most are willing to accept responsibility for the courses they followed, and few fall back on blaming family or society or even race.

Of the book's three sections — one about the road to crime, one about the criminal life, one about prison — the last is the most effective and convincing. "Bad Guys" isn't exactly a work of scholarship, but it tells us more about crime and criminals than we're likely to learn from an evening in front of the television set.

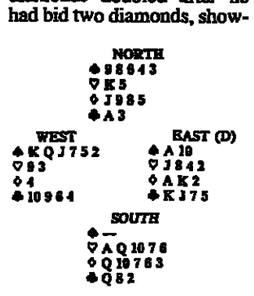
Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

BIDDING in the face of a one no-trump opening presents problems. If the no-trump bid is strong, it is usually wise to stay silent. But it will generally pay to enter the fray with a two-suiter, and there are several conventions for this. A popular method is Brozel, which calls for a double with a one-suited hand.

One of the country's best partnerships, Michael Becker and Ron Rubin, played the diagramed deal in the 1995 Grand National Team Championship. Playing against two former world champions, Becker found himself in five diamonds doubled after he had bid two diamonds, showing the red suits, over the one no-trump opening.



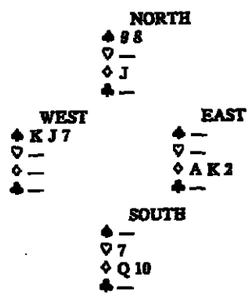
Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1 N.T.	2 ◇	4 ♠	5 ◇
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade queen.

He ruffed the opening spade lead and led a heart to the king. He then made a crucial play by finessing the heart ten. Judging that the diamonds were more likely to be divided 3-1 than 2-2, he continued with the heart ace. West ruffed, dummy overruffed and it was time for another critical play. The club ace was cashed.

A spade ruff was followed by the heart queen, on which dummy's remaining club was discarded. Three more black-suit ruffs left the lead in dummy in this position with South needing one more trick:



Now a spade lead brought home the contract. East could not prevent Becker from scoring a trump trick.

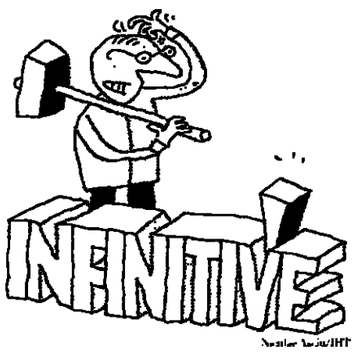
LANGUAGE

Splitting Infinitives or Hairs

By Patricia T. O'Conner

NEW YORK — Few things in life are as satisfying as puncturing the inflated ego of a grammatical know-it-all. You know the type. The kind of person who wouldn't put a predicate pronoun in the objective case ("It's *me*") if his life depended on it, who wouldn't split an infinitive or end a sentence with a preposition if you put a gun to her head.

The know-it-all defends the rules of grammar with the kind of moral fervor usually reserved for politics or religion. More often than not, he gets most worked up about "rules" that aren't rules at all, but misconceptions that grammarians have tried for years to correct. Theodore M. Bernstein devoted a whole book ("Miss Thistlebottom's Hobgoblins") to exorcising these ghosts, yet they still haunt us. Let's try once more to lay a few of them to rest.



• DON'T SPLIT AN INFINITIVE. The venerable Otto Jespersen attacked this bugaboo back in 1905 in his "Growth and Structure of the English Language" by pointing out that there's really no such thing as a split infinitive. The term, he said, is a misnomer; since *to* isn't part of the infinitive, nothing's being split. While an infinitive usually has *to* in front of it ("Jack helped me *to* move"), the *to* isn't always necessary ("Jack helped me *move*").

H.W. Fowler, in his "Dictionary of Modern English Usage" (1926), said writers who avoided split infinitives at all costs were "bogy-haunted creatures." Another heavyweight, George O. Curme, wrote in "Grammar of the English Language" (1931) that inserting an adverb between *to* and the infinitive not only was grammatically correct but "should be furthered rather than censured, for it makes for clearer expression."

All three authorities concluded that where the infinitive is concerned, sense and readability should rule. So if there's nothing wrong with "splitting" — writers of English have been doing it since the 1300s — where did the notion come from? It gained currency after it cropped up in an 1860s grammar book, Henry Alford's "Plea for the Queen's English." (Some linguists blame the forces of Latinism for this rule. Victorian academics were slavishly devoted to Latin, a language in which the infinitive can't be divided because it's a single word.) Twentieth-century grammarians have debunked the idea, but the nitpickers apparently haven't heard the news.

• USE *AS . . . AS IN POSITIVE COMPARISONS, SO . . . AS* IN NEGATIVE ONES. Enforcers of this injunction would have us say: "I'm *as good as* Frank, but *not so good* as Tony." Not so fast!

Standard practice is to use *as . . . as* in positive comparisons (*as good as* ever) and either *as . . . as* or *so . . . as* in negative ones (not *as good as* Jack or *not so good as* Jack). The *so . . . as* construction (which some grammarians find more emphatic) is fine in a negative comparison, but *as . . . as* is perfectly correct in either case.

In Old English, both *as* and *so* (*eall* and *swa*) were parts of the same word, *ealswa*, a term that was used to make comparisons 800 years ago much the way *as* is used now (*ealswa good ealswa gold*). Since *so* and *as* have the same origin, Curme observed, it's not surprising that any positive-versus-negative differentiation between *as . . . as* and *so . . . as* "has not become established in the language." Bernstein, among others, has said that both constructions are acceptable in negative statements, though *as . . . as* is far more common.

• DON'T START A SENTENCE WITH A CONJUNCTION. Over the years, some English teachers have enforced the notion that *and* and *but* should be used only to join elements within a sentence, not to join one sentence to another. But it has been common practice to begin sentences this way since at least as far back as the 10th century. Modern grammars agree that conjunctions are properly used to join words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. And don't let anyone tell you otherwise.

USE "IT IS *I*," NOT "IT IS *ME*." The pronoun police can't help making a felony out of what is at worst a simple misdemeanor. Never mind that some of the fussiest grammarians now accept constructions like "It is *me*" and "That's *him*" in all but the most formal writing (instead of the stuffy "It is *I*" and "That's *he*"). As Jespersen said: "It is and has long been natural to use the objective in the predicative." In fact, it was natural back in Shakespeare's day: "That's me, I warrant you" ("Twelfth Night," Act II, Scene 5).

AN INANIMATE OBJECT CAN'T TAKE *WHOSE*. True believers would never say, "Don't buy a car *whose* engine is shot." Well, this prohibition is a bigger lemon than the car. If you don't believe it, check Fowler. The inanimate *whose*, he said, has history, common sense and convenience on its side.

Patricia T. O'Conner is an editor of The New York Times Book Review and the author of "Woe Is I: The Grammarphobe's Guide to Better English in Plain English" (Grosset/Putnam), to be published in September. William Safire is on vacation.



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a) Cyberspace b) APPLETALK c)ARPANET d) Lost in Space

2. The term "cyberspace" was coined by:
a) H. G. Wells b) Steven Jobs c) Isaac Asimov d) William Gibson

3. The program used to surf the World Wide Web is commonly known as:
a) a surfer b) a browser c) Mosaic™ d) hypercard

4. What is the name of the WWW's language?
a) URML b) DOS c) HTML d) LISA

5. What does URL stands for?
a) Union Labor Rights b) Uniform Resource Locator
c) Ubiquitous Role Listing d) Uplink Ring Loop

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INTERNATIONAL

Spain's New Leader Faces Toughest Test

Unions Are Steeled for Showdown Over Promised Economic Reforms

By Marlise Simons
New York Times Service

MADRID — José María Aznar fought long and hard to become Spain's prime minister, but now that he has moved into Moncloa Palace, the conservative leader seems to have quickly discovered that he faces many of the same problems as his Socialist predecessor, Felipe González.

Like Mr. González, Mr. Aznar, 43, heads a minority government that depends on the votes of regional parties to get legislation through Parliament.

He also faces the constant threat of terrorism from Basque separatists, who the authorities say have set off more than a dozen bombs in July alone, one of them wounding 35 people.

Two months after being sworn in, Mr. Aznar gives the impression of being firmly in charge. He has repeated his campaign promises to bring sweeping economic change and has taken some steps, including a large tax cut intended to stimulate private investment.

But he has yet to tackle the most difficult challenge that he inherited after the elections in March: How can he persuade Spaniards — or force them — to accept the belt-tightening necessary for Spain to be ready to adopt a single European currency in 1999?

"It will be hard to sell politically," the manager of a large foreign company here said. "Businessmen fear that reforms will be much slower than we had hoped."

Economists agree that unpopular measures are unavoidable. They say that to meet European Union targets for public debt, budget deficits and inflation, Spain must order layoffs in government agencies, tighten controls on welfare spending and sell a whole range of government-owned companies, from banks to airlines, which are estimated to be worth more than $20 billion.

But while Mr. Aznar has so far given only vague indications of how he intends to prepare the Spanish economy for the single European currency, Spain's left-leaning labor movement is already preparing for battle. The first test of strength is scheduled for the fall, when Mr. Aznar will announce his 1997 budget.

In early July, the two main labor federations held a large rally to warn the government that workers would not stand by and accept privatization if it brings heavy job losses or cuts in benefits like pensions and health care.

"We want a full debate on all the changes in Parliament," said Cándido Méndez, secretary-general of the General Union of Workers, one of the main labor federations. "We won't accept an across-the-board policy to close all state companies that lose money and to sell off the profitable ones. This has to be discussed case by case."

He said the unions would also oppose the government's plans to let the banks organize the privatization deals. "That would be far too secretive," he said. "We want all this to be out in the open, with the government explaining in Parliament what it is selling and to whom."

In early July, when the new head of the Office of Management and the Budget said pensions could no longer be adjusted to match inflation, he caused an enormous outcry. Mr. Aznar quickly denied that he would let the pensions' real value slide but hinted that employees might have to work more years before retiring.

Mr. Aznar's problems are broadly comparable to those faced by President Jacques Chirac in France and Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Germany. Both are trying to convince their electorates that austerity now will mean greater prosperity after the single currency is in place. But their efforts to reduce budget deficits have already run up against strong union opposition.

"Signs are that like his neighbors, Aznar wants to redesign the welfare state, not abolish it," a European diplomat said. "So far he is acting like a moderate, not a Thatcherite. In any case, he does not have enough votes for very drastic changes."

Initial steps to liberalize the economy have been widely applauded. These include curtailing the power of professionals like lawyers and architects to set prices. And by loosening zoning rules, the government has freed large amounts of land to make housing cheaper and to increase construction.



Corinne Dufka/Reuters

Hutu children in a camp for displaced people in Burundi praying for peace during a church service Sunday.

New Leader In Burundi Vows Return To Democracy

By Stephen Buckley
Washington Post Service

BUJUMBURA, Burundi — Burundi's new leader promised Sunday to quickly return Burundi to "the democratic process," to halt forced repatriations of Rwandan refugees and to stiffen discipline within the military that installed him in a coup last Thursday.

Wooing governments that have thus far refused to recognize him as president, the leader, Pierre Buyoya, took a softer political tone than he did in a news conference last week.

He spoke Sunday at a gathering of mainly Burundian journalists and his supporters.

The Burundian military installed Mr. Buyoya as head of state in this country that is sinking under the weight of an ethnic conflict that has killed more than 150,000 since late 1993, taking up to 1,000 lives in recent months.

The violence pits the army — dominated by Tutsi, Burundi's ethnic minority — against rebels who belong to the majority Hutu tribe.

Upon taking power, Mr. Buyoya, a Tutsi who is a retired major, suspended the constitution, political parties and the national legislature and made demonstrations and strikes illegal. He extended a two-year-old curfew by two hours.

He also rejected a plan to bring foreign troops from neighbors Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda to try to calm tensions, saying, "We Burundians have to solve our problems."

The coup brought criticism from numerous countries and world bodies, including the United States, the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations.

On Sunday, in a news conference for Western journalists, Mr. Buyoya, who served as president from 1987 to 1993 after taking over in another army-led coup, remained opposed to military intervention, but said he welcomed international help.

"We are going to consult with our neighbors," Mr. Buyoya, 46, said.

Then, citing the efforts of Julius K. Nyerere, former president of Tanzania, and of Jimmy Carter, the former U.S. president, he added, "We want them to continue to help Burundi to go through reconciliation."

Mr. Buyoya also promised to organize a "national debate" that would allow the country to fashion a democratic process, "adapted to Burundi, according to our experience, our culture, our reality."

The head of state, who said that a transitional legislature would serve as a constitutional assembly, declined to provide a schedule for when the national debate would take place, saying only that it must begin quickly.

During his first tenure as president, Mr. Buyoya paved the way for Burundi's first free presidential elections — a vote that he lost — and led the writing of the constitution that he struck down last week.

Mr. Buyoya also said that he would not restart the forced repatriation of Rwandan Hutu in Burundi.

Earlier this month, the government sent home an estimated 15,000 refugees to Rwanda, accusing them of aiding the Burundian rebel effort.

In addition, Mr. Buyoya said Sunday that he wanted to "restore discipline in the military," accused of carrying out numerous massacres against Hutu in the countryside.

But he said the military's lack of discipline was the fault of the deposed president, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, a Hutu who went into hiding at the U.S. ambassador's residence last Tuesday and remains there.

"We didn't have discipline because the government was fighting its own army," the head of state said, referring to Mr. Ntibantunganya's hostile relationship with the military.

Simitis Cools Greek Political Style

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

ATHENS — For months after he resigned as prime minister in January, Andreas Papandreou continued to haunt Greek politics, even from his sickbed. It was not until his death last month that his successor, Costas Simitis, finally stepped from under the shadow of the man he had alternately challenged and revered.

Within days of Mr. Papandreou's funeral, Mr. Simitis won the last political prize Mr. Papandreou had kept for himself, the leadership of the Panhellenic Socialist Party. Mr. Simitis, once a dissident leader in the party, captured the party leadership by a slim margin, 54 percent of the vote, at a crucial party congress, defeating Akis Tsochadzopoulos, the minister of the interior, who is considered a party stalwart.

That vote, and subsequent high ratings in popular opinion polls, have established the 59-year-old lawyer as a political leader in his own right, with a style and an agenda that set him apart from his predecessor.

The contrast could not be more stark. Mr. Papandreou was a flamboyant populist who enjoyed playing provocateur in the international arena while being the high-handed autocrat at home. Known for his fixed smile, Mr. Simitis has a cool, methodical style, a conciliatory approach and a decidedly pro-European outlook, making him a prototype of a Maastricht-era politician.

His style is so subdued as to seem out of place in this Mediterranean setting. According to an anecdote in a local paper, Mr. Simitis was recently chided for his standoffish manner by a singer at an Athens restaurant. When he refused her invitation to dance, she is said to have retorted, "And how do you expect to be prime minister of Greece if you don't dance?"

Dimitris Reppas, the Greek government spokesman, said: "Simitis arrived at the right time.

"We needed someone who would say less and do more, a person who is an ordinary Greek, who doesn't descend from on high and who doesn't hide problems with endless myths."

But if Mr. Simitis is less Olympian in political stature than his predecessor, the problems he and Greece face are big and getting bigger. Greece, which last year had a public deficit equal to 9.2 percent of its gross national product, is aiming for 7.4 percent this year, still a far cry from the 3 percent to be eligible to join the unified European currency.

Mr. Simitis and his Socialist government have their sights firmly set on the European Union targets, even though they will require the kind of fiscal austerity that their left-leaning constituencies dread.

"We have to continue the belt-tightening efforts because it is the only way, but we don't want to see Greek social groups marginalized," said Mr. Reppas, who acknowledged that Greece had virtually no chance of meeting the targets by the first cutoff date in 1997.

For the moment, Mr. Simitis, whose party now enjoys a healthy majority in Parliament, insists that he will not move up the scheduled 1997 national elections, resisting the advice of those who cite his current popularity and the disappointment that will come with next year's budget.

"They have got a government stronger than it has been in a long, long time," a foreign diplomat said. "Simitis won the party battle, and he is definitely in the driver's seat."

Already, there are signs of economic constrictions. For the second straight year, Greece this summer is experiencing a drop in tourism, which ranks with shipping as the top national industry.

Mr. Simitis had been in office less than a month when Greek-Turkish relations, never good, came dangerously close to war in a dispute over two islets in the Aegean Sea.

One side effect has been a public discussion of a huge new military procurement program that would cost Greece $10 billion over five years, a sum described by outside experts as "disastrous" for the economy.

Greece, which for months has been blocking European Union funds designated for Turkey as punishment for its claims on islands in the Aegean, agreed this month to lift its veto on an economic development program for the whole of the Mediterranean basin. A separate Greek veto on European Union aid directed exclusively to Turkey remains in place.

Israel Eases Arab Entry

Lifts Border Ban Imposed After Shooting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — The Israeli Army said Sunday that it would ease the total ban imposed Friday on Palestinians entering the country from the occupied West Bank.

"From tomorrow the 29th of July at 4 A.M. the complete closure on the West Bank that was imposed on the 26th of July will be lifted," an army spokeswoman said. "All of the easings of closure will be back in place."

Israel sealed off the West Bank and Gaza Strip after Islamic militant suicide bombers in February and March killed 59 people in Israel.

It subsequently eased the closings slightly but Friday again sealed the West Bank after Arab gunmen killed three Israelis in a highway shooting south of Jerusalem not far from the West Bank.

The driver of the car that was attacked, Zeev Monk, 30, died Sunday in a hospital of head wounds, raising the death toll in the incident to three. Mr. Monk's wife, Rachel, 24, and his father, Uri, 53, were also killed.

On Wednesday, Israel issued 2,083 more work permits, raising the number of Palestinians allowed into Israel to work to 27,483. Of the total, 12,000 were from the West Bank, and the Sunday announcement meant these workers would again be allowed in.

But the Palestinian Authority, which controls parts of the West Bank and Gaza Strip under interim peace deals signed with Israel's previous government, wants all the restrictions lifted.

It calls the closings, which have devastated the Palestinian economy, collective punishment. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Lee A. Lescaze, Journalist, Dies at 57

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Lee A. Lescaze, 57, a former foreign editor of The Washington Post and The Wall Street Journal and a reporter whose assignments ranged from Vietnam and South Africa to the White House, died of cancer July 27 in New York.

Mr. Lescaze was a journalist whose interests encompassed a broad spectrum of cultural and intellectual matters apart from politics and world events. He was a student of East Asian affairs and of Mandarin Chinese. He read widely, assembled a fine collection of modern paintings and enjoyed music from Mozart to Chet Baker.

In addition to being foreign editor of the Post, where he worked for 20 years, he served as the national editor and the assistant managing editor in charge of the Style section.

At the Journal, which he joined in 1983, he was named weekend editor after several years as foreign editor. He was responsible for organizing the paper's weekend section and its Olympics coverage. He also was a regular contributor of book and television reviews.

Mr. Lescaze worked in The Post's Saigon bureau from early 1967 to late 1968. One of the major events of that period was the Communist Tet offensive. In 1971, while stationed in Hong Kong, he covered the war in which India defeated Pakistan, and after which Bangladesh, the former East Pakistan, became independent.

Mr. Lescaze was born in New York. At Harvard University, where he graduated in 1960, he majored in English and Chinese.

He joined the Post in 1963 as a copy boy, became a reporter and assistant foreign editor, then went to Saigon and later Hong Kong. He was foreign editor 1973-75 and then national editor.

Algiers Rebels Say Assassins Killed Leader

By Jonathan Randal
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Algeria's hard-line Armed Islamic Group has confirmed the death of its controversial leader, whose extremist tactics had made him a marked man for both government and moderate Islamic forces for months.

A statement said that Abu Abderahman Ameen, who was better known as Djemal Zitouni, died in an ambush with two associates on July 16 near Médéa, some 115 kilometers (70 miles) south of Algiers.

But by neglecting to say who organized the ambush, the statement Saturday held out the possibility that Mr. Zitouni died at the hands of more moderate Islamists involved in the 4½-year-long war against the government, which has cost more than 50,000 lives.

The Armed Islamic Group claimed responsibility for some of the war's most violent and controversial actions, including assassinations among Algeria's dwindling foreign community.

Algerian observers had predicted Mr. Zitouni's elimination after the militant group kidnapped and cut the throats of seven French Trappist monks in March. He had also organized the 1994 hijacking of an Air France airliner, a suicide bomb attack in Algiers and a series of bombings in Paris last summer.

Persistent rumors suggested that Mr. Zitouni's days were numbered because the government, other Armed Islamic Group factions and the weaker Islamic Salvation Front all were gunning for him.

JAKARTA: *Rioters Unleash Fury*

Continued from Page 1

army general who has wielded power over this sprawling archipelago of 200 million without serious opposition for three decades. While presiding over a dramatic economic transformation, Mr. Suharto has resisted any similar opening or liberalization on the political front.

Mr. Suharto has never groomed a potential successor. The current vice-president, Try Sutrisno, is widely derided as ineffectual among the Jakarta elite. Moreover, the succession problem is highlighted by a highly controlled political system that has kept potential politicians from emerging.

Opposition is rarely tolerated, newspapers are tightly restricted, and even the two political parties allowed to function in opposition are almost entirely controlled, even financed, by the government. As a result, during 30 years in power Mr. Suharto has never faced an opponent or had to run in an election.

That setup, however, was threatened when Mrs. Megawati's backers began suggesting that she would challenge Mr. Suharto for the presidency in 1998. The government responded by organizing a group of party leaders who voted to remove Mrs. Megawati from the party leadership.

Mrs. Megawati's backers, protesting the action as government interference in the party, occupied the party headquarters and turned it into a "free speech forum," where speakers flaunted a government ban on public gatherings and called for democracy and pluralism from a makeshift stage.

Several Indonesian and Western analysts said the ouster of Mrs. Megawati had turned her into a new symbol of political opposition. "It has backfired," one Western diplomat said, "in the sense that it has turned Megawati into a symbol and a rallying point for the opposition which was lacking before, and which she has played astutely."

NIKE: *At Indonesia Plant, 'I'm Making More Money Than My Father,' Worker Says*

Continued from Page 1

like cafeteria. There is a television set inside, and a stage is set up outside for parties and sing-alongs.

But not all the workers who make Nike shoes in Indonesia are happy. An Indonesian woman named Sadi Sah, who said she and 23 other workers had been fired from a Nike-producing factory for asking to be paid the minimum wage, has toured the United States this summer under the auspices of anti-Nike groups, holding news conferences and leading demonstrations. Nike says she and others were fired after they went on strike over wages and damaged the factory so extensively that three days of production were lost.

Indonesia, for a variety of reasons, has generated more controversy for Nike than have other foreign producers. Jeff Ballinger, essentially a one-man organization called Press for Change, has dogged Nike's performance in Indonesia for eight years and probably is the leading critic of the shoe giant's overseas operations. He issues fat reports that say Nike-producing Asian factories fail to pay the Indonesian minimum wage and improperly dismiss or harass workers, even slap them.

"I'm not saying American investment won't in the long run lead to better conditions for some workers, but why does the process have to be so brutal?" asked Mr. Ballinger, who formerly worked for the AFL-CIO in Indonesia and says his group now receives no union funding. "Why should people making expensive shoes for Nike remain in poverty in Indonesia?"

At the corporate headquarters of Nike Inc. in the Portland, Oregon, suburb of Beaverton, where running shoes and blue jeans are the executive wardrobe of choice, Chairman Philip H. Knight could not be more sure that Nike is a force for positive change in Asia.

"Whether you like Nike or don't like Nike, good corporations are the ones that lead these countries out of poverty," he said in an interview. "When we started in Japan, factory labor there was making $4 a day, which is basically what is being paid in Indonesia and being so strongly criticized today."

The young women at the Serang plant, owned by the Taiwanese firm Pou Chen, earn a base pay of 5,200 Indonesian rupiahs each day, which is the legal minimum wage. That comes to about $2.28 a day.

In Indonesia, less than half of the working population earns the minimum wage, since about half of all adults here are in farming, and the typical farmer would make only about 2,000 rupiahs each day. So receiving the minimum wage automatically puts these workers among higher-paid Indonesians.

Per capita income in Indonesia has more than tripled in the last 20 years. The decline in poverty has been one of the most dramatic in recent years, according to World Bank figures.

MARATHON: *A Breakthrough for African Women at the Games*

Continued from Page 1

priceless art; it was entirely another to send the athletes onto public streets for most of the 26-mile, 385-yard (42.2 kilometer) course.

The runners were preceded by two electric cars and a half-dozen policemen on motorcycles. They were surrounded more closely by a fleet of trucks, ambulances and police cars. Following far overhead were seven helicopters.

Uta Pippig of Germany, who has won the last three Boston Marathons, was the early leader as she ran past the tomb of Dr. Martin Luther King on her way uphill toward the downtown area. She was trying to take advantage of the cool early-morning air, but her 25-second lead at five miles began to dwindle as she took on the biggest climb. She was passed by a pack at the 11th mile, and she dropped out with four miles to go.

The marathon was an invention of the first Olympics 100 years ago, contested by men only, and inspired by the legend of Pheidippides, the runner who carried the news of the Greek victory over the Persians at the Battle of Marathon in 490 B.C. In fact, the longest race in the ancient Greek Olympics was only 4,614 meters (2.8 miles) long.

In 1960, Abebe Bikila of Ethiopia ran barefoot through Rome to become the first black African to win the Olympic marathon. He wore shoes and socks when he became the first two-time gold medalist in the marathon at Tokyo in 1964. He died less than a decade later of a brain hemorrhage, four years after suffering a broken neck in an accident that paralyzed him below the waist.

In 1968, Mamo Wolde of Ethiopia became the last African to win the Olympic marathon. He was arrested in Ethiopia in 1992 for political reasons and remains in jail.

Roba, 25, ran with the freedom and ease of her Ethiopian predecessors. She is the middle child of seven siblings. She took the lead approaching the halfway point north of the city as the course looped around and headed her back toward downtown. Her lead of 8 seconds after 13 miles had swelled to 53 seconds four miles later. Every now and then she would see the colors of her flag, or fellow Ethiopians trying to run or bicycle on the sidewalks alongside her. Smiling, she would wave and blow kisses back as if nothing troubled her. The mere sight of her made strangers cheer.

As she ran back toward the stadium in between the skyscrapers along Peachtree Street, she might have looked to her right down International Boulevard to Centennial Olympic Park. The site of the bombing was cordoned off by two rows of barriers, and a red fire engine blocked the entrance underneath couldn't have seen it. The people, cheering and whistling, were shielding her from it.

At 24 miles the course eased up beneath her, the larger crowds funneling her safe return to the Olympic Stadium. It was a full house at 9:30 A.M. as she came running in, and she knelt and kissed the ground just past the finish line.

الأصل من ص ١٢٥

New Leader In Burundi Vows Return To Democracy

Herald International Tribune

BUSINESS / FINANCE

MONDAY, JULY 29, 1996

CYBERSCAPE

Web Searching: Ride More Spiders

By Margot Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As the World Wide Web and databases expand, it is getting harder and harder to find what you want. Type a single keyword into a search engine and you might be directed to tens of thousands of pages. But with some smart searching, you can narrow it down.

Search engines such as InfoSeek, Lycos, Excite, Alta Vista, Yahoo and the new HotBot are the piloting tools that aim to bring order to the Web. They are meant to make it possible to find that needle of information in the electronic haystack of pages out there.

Spiders find the needles in the electronic haystack.

Many are compiled by tireless robot programs, sometimes called spiders, that roam the Web. With such nicknames as Slurp and Scooter, they pursue paths to and through public Web sites, taking note of what is there, and returning home with text to add to the search engines' databases.

As an example, take HotBot, which started in May with an index of 36 million pages and is set to move to more than 50 million, according to Kevin Brown, a director at Inktomi Corp., which developed the technology behind the engine.

I entered the word "census" and found that 120,710 pages matched. But the service did give me a ranking based on what the system's software believed were the most relevant. Documents scored high if the keyword was in the title or first few words of the pages, and if they contained more repetitions of the word than other pages did.

But how was the database to know what I really wanted? When I tried again with two words, census bureau, I got a mere 43,075 hits. Putting quotation marks around my two words narrowed the results to 19,057 hits, as the engine looked for documents with those words next to each other.

There also is HotBot's "expert" query option for more precision searching, with the ability to restrict searches by date, domain name and media types like Java or audio files.

Techniques for each search engine are different. Excite, for example, offers a concept search feature that attempts to find documents related to your request even though they do not contain your search terms.

If you are really serious about your searching, you will use all the engines and their various search tricks because none of the engines are the same. The robots do not all get to the same sites. If the spider perused a home page before it was changed, the page will not get into the index until the spider's next visit.

Internet address: *CyberScape@iht-lib.demond.co.uk*

Guess Where Markets Boom

Hint: Where Capitalism Used to Be a Dirty Word

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Where are the world's hottest stock markets? Not in the economic powerhouses of Asia, but in a region that largely spurned capitalism until recently: Russia and its former satellites in Eastern Europe.

The stock markets there carry substantial risks, and even willing investors are finding it hard to gain access to them. But the performances have been mouthwatering.

Russia's market is up 64.78 percent so far in 1996. Poland's Warsaw Stock Market index has risen 53.55 percent, and Hungary's is up 77.82 percent so far. The Czech Republic Stock Market index, the most modest performer of the group, is still up 27.63 percent this year.

Economic changes and apparently cheap stocks are the biggest reasons for the regional run-up.

By decisively defeating his Communist opponent in the final round of presidential elections this month, Boris N. Yeltsin has sent a signal that Russia, like its former satellites, may be committed to democratic capitalism, even if its performance might be wobbly for a while. The prospect of that victory is what drew foreign investors to Russia this year.

Money continues to flow in despite concerns about the health of Mr. Yeltsin.

As for Russian stock prices, Michael Klebnikov of the stockbroker H. Rivkin & Co. in New York reckons that Russia's big natural-resource companies are valued at a fraction of comparable Western companies. For instance, the reserves of Lukoil, which controls 15 percent of Russia's oil and gas, are priced at only 23 cents a barrel, versus $6 a barrel for Mobil Corp.

"The risks are greatest in Russia, but so is the long-term value," said Barbara Insel, head of emerging European market research at Salomon Brothers.

Low stock prices combined with continuing economic change also explain why foreign money has flowed into Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic.

Earlier this year, East European shares were trading at 8 to 9 times earnings, compared with multiples of 20 to 25 on most Far Eastern emerging markets. Furthermore, the tiny capitalizations of the East European exchanges — Poland's market is worth $6 billion, compared with $250 billion for Malaysia's — means that a little money has a big effect on prices.

The good regional performance has inspired several new investment vehicles and continuing confidence. Vontobel Asset Management of Zurich recently started the Vontobel East European Equity fund, a clone of its existing Eastern European fund, in the United States.

Arpad Pongracz, its manager, said he would "double our Russian exposure to 20 percent as fast as possible."

Since then, the Lexington Management Corp. of New Jersey and Troika Dialog of Moscow introduced the Lexington Troika Dialog Russia fund. "Shares have risen a lot, but we still think there is excellent value there," said Peter Derby, the president of Troika Dialog.

U.S. and Japan Aim For Rapid Accord on Insurance and Chips

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — Faced with a Wednesday deadline, Japan and the United States will launch a last-ditch effort this week to resolve two long-simmering trade disputes over insurance and computer chips.

Japan's trade minister, Shunpei Tsukahara, and the acting U.S. trade representative, Charlene Barshefsky, plan to meet on Tuesday in Vancouver to make a final push for a deal after two days of talks on increasing foreign access to the Japanese insurance market ended Friday without a resolution.

Pressure is mounting for a settlement before the deadline set last month by Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and President Bill Clinton at a meeting in France.

Mr. Hashimoto and Mr. Clinton also exchanged letters last week on the two issues.

Negotiators are promising an all-out effort ahead of the deadline.

"We will make our utmost effort to reach an agreement by then," promised Eisuke Sakakibara, head of the Japanese Finance Ministry's international bureau and Japan's senior negotiator in the insurance dispute.

The two countries have a long history of brinksmanship in trade feuds ranging from cars to aviation, and recent talks on computer chips and insurance have made scant progress, officials said.

Some officials believe that there is a greater opportunity for a deal this week on semiconductors than on insurance.

A five-year deal covering microchip trade expires on Wednesday. The main sticking point is how big a role governments should play in monitoring the openness of Japan's $44 billion computer chip market.

On insurance, the dispute centers on a 1994 bilateral agreement to open Japan's $382 billion insurance market.

Washington accuses Tokyo of reneging on the deal by moving to deregulate the personal accident and health care insurance sectors dominated by American and European firms before opening up the huge life and casualty sectors dominated by Japanese companies.

"We have a significant distance between us, as I have said before," U.S. Deputy Trade Representative Ira Shapiro said after a 50-minute meeting on the issue Friday with his Japanese counterpart.

Mr. Hashimoto said Sunday that whatever the results of this week's make-or-break trade talks with the United States, there would be no "shake-up" in ties between the two countries.

Mr. Hashimoto appeared to be trying to prepare financial markets for the toughest negotiations between the two economic giants since a row last year over autos.

"We are not in a situation where we have to worry about a shake-up in the relationship between the countries," Mr. Hashimoto said.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Six Phone Licenses in Hong Kong

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — After a year-long dispute, Britain and China agreed to award six new mobile-phone licenses, rejecting a bid by the territory's largest phone company.

Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd., controlled by Britain's Cable & Wireless PLC, was among eight losing bidders. The winners, announced Saturday, include three of Hong Kong's largest companies, Hutchison Whampoa Ltd., New World Development Ltd. and First Pacific Co.

China held up licenses that Hong Kong had wanted to award last summer, saying that the market was too small to support so many operators. China, which resumes sovereignty of the territory on July 1, 1997, raised technical, not political, concerns during the talks, Hong Kong officials said.

"I'm not going to buy into conspiracy theories," said Alex Arena, of the Office of Telecommunications Authority. "There are many disappointed bidders. It's inappropriate to single out nationality."

The three other winners were People's Telephone Co., led by Beijing government-backed China Resources Holdings Ltd.; Mandarin Communications Ltd., led by Hong Kong's Lai Sun Development Co. Ltd. and USI Holdings Ltd.; and P-Plus Link Communications Ltd. led by Taiwan's Pacific Electric Wire & Cable Co. and Hong Kong's Star Telecommunications International Holdings Ltd.

The winning groups will invest a total of 6 billion Hong Kong dollars ($775.9 million) and employ 2,500 people to set up their networks, Mr. Arena said.

The agreement was reached at a meeting between Chinese and British experts of the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group.

Mr. Arena declined to disclose the reasons behind the licensing decision. He said the 10-year licenses would be formally awarded within a few weeks and that the new operators were likely to start their services by early next year.

The licenses would be for personal communications systems, a new wireless-telephone technology that uses higher frequencies than existing cellular phones.

Ford to Unload Non-Auto Leases From Portfolio

Bloomberg Business News

DEARBORN, Michigan — Ford Motor Co. will sell $1.8 billion in leases to BankAmerica Corp., and another $1.7 billion to a partnership formed by Ford and BankAmerica, the companies said.

The leases are for planes, rail cars, ships and other industrial equipment and property, and the sales are part of Ford's effort to reduce its nonautomotive financial operations.

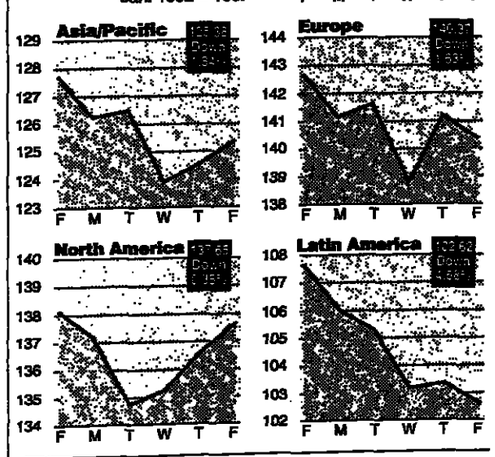
BankAmerica will pay about $1.8 billion in cash for the leases. The companies did not disclose how much the bank is contributing to the partnership.

For BankAmerica, it is a chance to increase its focus on a business that produces higher returns than banking itself.

THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News.

Week ending July 26, daily closings. Jan. 1992 = 100.



Industrial Sectors/Weekend close

	7/26/96 close	7/19/96 close	% change		7/26/96 close	7/19/96 close	% change
Energy	141.22	144.71	–2.41	Capital Goods	141.02	140.59	+0.31
Utilities	126.14	129.55	–2.63	Raw Materials	156.91	157.71	–0.51
Finance	115.55	117.79	–1.90	Consumer Goods	143.45	145.13	–1.16
Services	121.16	124.55	–2.72	Miscellaneous	135.39	134.36	+0.77

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. *For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.*

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CURRENCY RATES

July 26

Cross Rates

	$	£	DM	FF	Lire	D.Fl	B.F.	S.Fr.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.4625	2.2875	1.173	0.3371	0.198*	—	5.485*	1.175	1.338*	1.1715	1.3195*
Brussels	30.595	47.51	20.61	6.97	3.82*	18.256	—	25.25	0.1859	22.21	24.32*
Frankfurt	1.4799	2.3025	—	0.2947	0.1705*	0.8906	4.857*	1.2251	1.3634*	1.1848	1.1746*
London (c)	1.5551	—	2.3062	7.8228	3.378.60	2.59	47.4805	1.8835	168.555	2.3355	195.80
Madrid	126.057	194.844	85.659	25.066	8.256*	25.751	4.1249	104.128	114.107*	91.711	—
Milan	1,523.80	2,377.50	1,031.55	303.25	—	918.69	49.851	1,263.50	14.085	1,107.49	12.11
New York (b)	—	1.5551a	1.4825	5.0279	1.527.00	1.4635	30.54	1.2894	148.335	1.325	156.22
Paris	5.029	7.821	3.3934	—	0.3294*	3.0228	0.1646	4.1542	4.6321*	3.6888	3.9905*
Tokyo	108.25	169.63	73.23	21.62	0.715	65.22	3.5538	89.83	—	79.72	0.865
Toronto	1.3749	2.138	0.928	0.2734	0.1505*	0.8265	0.4502*	1.1369	1.2497*	—	1.097*
Zurich	1.2586	1.9584	0.8144	0.2486	0.0757*	0.7272	3.9614*	—	1.1172*	0.8865	0.9685*
1 ECU	1.2947	0.8261	1.9939	6.4488	1,961.49	2.1379	38.5403	1.4553	129.48	1.2659	142.899
1 SDR	1.4591	0.9505	2.1593	7.3376	N.Q.	2.4281	44.4698	1.7659	157.844	2.9206	183.875

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Toronto and Zurich, fixings in other centers.
*c: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9998	Greek drac.	235.24	Mex. peso	7.58	S. Afr. rand	4.4285
Australian $	1.2653	Hong Kong $	7.733	N. Zealand $	1.4351	S. Kor. won	812.90
Austrian sch.	10.42	Hung. forint	152.84	Norw. krone	6.3845	Swed. krona	6.5951
Brazil real	1.01	Indian rupee	35.81	Phil. peso	26.19	Taiwan $	27.55
Chinese yuan	8.343	Indo. rupiah	2329.75	Polish zloty	2.71	Thai baht	25.30
Czech koruna	26.79	Irish £	0.6188	Port. escudo	151.75	Turkish lira	831653.5
Danish krone	5.7005	Israeli shek.	3.1625	Russ. ruble	5169.00	UAE dirham	3.671
Egypt. pound	3.394	Kuw. dinar	0.299	Saudi riyal	3.7505	Venez. bolív.	470.10
Fin. markka	4.4897	Malay. ring.	2.4888	Sing. $	1.4157		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5455	1.5465	1.5455	Japanese yen	107.79	107.32	106.91
Canadian dollar	1.3654	1.3642	1.3632	Swiss franc	1.2146	1.2130	1.2099
Deutsche mark	1.4889	1.4860	1.4830				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Industriebank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

China Ad Firm Hits the Road

By Sheila McNamara
Special to the Herald Tribune

SMALL BUSINESS

HONG KONG — Fixed on the bedroom walls of some of China's trend-conscious teenagers is a new pin-up. But instead of film stars or heartthrobs, Beijing kids are decorating their rooms with advertising posters of a car made by Chrysler Corp. of the United States.

The posters, displayed in sleek new bus shelters that have recently begun to appear in Beijing, have proved to be such a temptation that young people are removing them from the glass panels to take home as pop art.

At first, this was a problem for Arnold Deparis, president of Advertasia Ltd., a Hong Kong company behind the bus-shelter campaign. "We didn't know how to tell the client," Mr. Deparis said. "But then we put notices in the shelters inviting people to collect free copies from our Beijing office. Now we're handing them out daily."

China's increasing affluence means advertising agencies are rushing to cash in on a market with one quarter of the world's population. The Asian media and marketing department of Saatchi & Saatchi Advertising Ltd. predicts total advertising expenditure could top $13 billion in 1997, up from an estimated $8 billion this year and $4.5 billion in 1995.

While some companies wait for television time, Advertasia is turning the drab roads of major cities into avenues of consumerism. But it was not easy. It took Mr. Deparis, who had worked with the French government on privatization projects in France and the Czech Republic, and his partner, Du Giang-Ping, a Beijing-born French citizen, four years to convince Chinese authorities that there was no catch in an offer to supply and erect elegantly designed, illuminated bus shelters on main routes and to clean and maintain them.

Advertasia now has exclusive rights to erect 1,000 bus shelters in Tianjin, Beijing and Guangzhou.

Made in China to Advertasia's design, each 70,000 Hong Kong-dollar ($9,052.11) shelter has two to four light boxes. Advertisers pay $130 per week for each light box and must rent a minimum of 50 for a two-week period, the ideal time length according to Mr Deparis: "One week won't get the message through. Anything over that and advertisements cease to be noticed."

A minimum outlay of $13,000 secures a weekly audience of 16 million commuters, bringing Advertasia initial sales volume of $8 million a year. Planned investment in the next three years is up to $70 million. The company, which shares profit with the municipalities, did not disclose its profit.

In China, where 44 percent of the population cycles to work, 11 percent walk and 20 percent take a bus, advertising at strategic locations reaches a vast audience.

"China is still a primitive advertising society," said Tess Caven, regional media manager of McCann-Erickson (Hong Kong). "Manufacturers see their products displayed on the streets. They are not convinced they are noticed in the press."

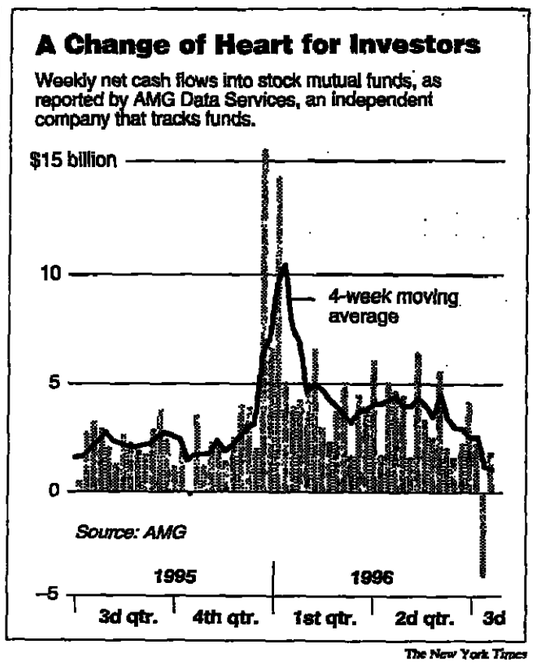
Advertasia is planning to move into Shanghai and Wuhan before expanding elsewhere in Asia. Ten staff members work in the Kowloon office, where the company was launched in 1996 after licenses were procured. It is backed by an investment holding company, Sopex International Ltd., a Flemish investment arm of Groupe Paribas, part of Bank Paribas.

With China's 1.2 billion population, Mr. Deparis said, "We believe bus shelters are the best way to reach buyers."



MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, July 26



Q&A: WTO Chief Voices Growing Confidence

Renato Ruggiero, director-general of the World Trade Organization since May 1995, has been taking an increasingly active role in trade politics. Before the August recess, Mr. Ruggiero spoke from Geneva to Alan Friedman of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. You have been running the WTO for the past 14 months. The organization only came into existence some 18 months ago. Yet bilateral trade battles persist, especially between the United States and Japan. How is the WTO developing?

A. I think the institution is now working quite well, and our best achievement is the dispute settlement body, which is working, and which is really the heart of the multilateral trading system. We have already had 50 disputes presented, and the system is being used by developed countries, not just developing ones.

The United States is the main user. Out of 50 cases, some 18 were initiated by the United States, and the record of the U.S. is quite good; they lost only one. Some 10 of the 50 cases have already been settled out of court, meaning by government on a bilateral basis.

Q. What is your forecast for world trade this year?

A. In 1996 we estimate that we will have around 7 percent growth in the volume of total merchandise trade worldwide. In terms of value in 1995, the figure was $4.9 trillion, and the forecast for 1996 in value terms is for an increase of around 10 percent, depending on exchange-rate fluctuations. The U.S. has been very dynamic. Our forecasts are that in the next two years U.S. exports will grow by 9 to 9.5 percent, while world trade will rise by 7 percent.

•

Q. Some critics say that Washington bypasses the World Trade Organization, or has held up the talks on telecommunications, or financial services trade liberalization. What is your view?

A. My observation is that the U.S. has operated in order to strengthen the system. The U.S. has played fair in the dispute settlement. In telecoms and financial services, I would like to recall that these are two major interests of the United States, and we have certainly not finished these negotiations. We are very, very near to a conclusion, and I am sure that in 1997 we can finish both these negotiations.

Q. What is your view of the EU's threats to retaliate against Washington over legislation that would punish companies doing business with Cuba, Iran or Libya?

A. Because this organization has the duty and purpose of solving disputes, it is very difficult for me to express an opinion.

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Q. Some East European countries that want to join the EU are running into tariff barriers in some Western European countries. What should be done?

A. I believe it will be extremely important for Eastern European countries to have more access not just in Western Europe, but in all the markets of the industrialized countries. If we really want to help Eastern Europe, then more access to the market is fundamental.

Q. But in Eastern Europe, as in East Asia, low wages make for more competition. Is that a problem?

A. It is difficult to prove that low wages are a real threat to the industrialized countries. Some 76 percent of the foreign direct investment in the world is going to high-wage countries in fact, according to a recent survey by Deloitte Touche that I have just read.

Q. That's interesting, especially because the question of linking trade and labor standards is being promoted by the United State and France as an issue for the first ministerial-level conference in Singapore in December. Is it on the agenda?

A. We are now preparing for the meeting, and there is a recognition that this is an important issue. But the agenda has not yet been fixed.

Q. So what are your top priorities for the Singapore meeting going to be?

A. This will be the first ministerial meeting, and it will be a difficult meeting, with 3,000 people representing 123 governments and 30 governments that are candidates for membership. The environment, labor standards and employment will be the big three issues, as will the integration of developing countries into the trading system.

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Q. What will be your message on such issues as globalization and unemployment?

A. We cannot stop globalization. We have to say the truth, which is that globalization brings with it the prospect of unprecedented growth, and this growth will require adjustment. As for the relationship between trade and jobs, we have to say that free trade is an engine for growth and jobs. Take the United States, where we can see that free trade and job creation go hand in hand.

Q. What about Europe?

A. There is a need to make the old economies of Europe more flexible. They should have a more aggressive policy on exports and more market liberalization in Europe.

Loss of Arable Land Perils Grain Reserves, Study Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Shrinking amounts of arable land have caused world grain reserves to fall to the lowest level on record, threatening future food supplies, a study by the Worldwatch Institute said.

The expansion of cities has helped shrink the acreage used per person for food production by 30 percent since 1950, according to the report, which was released Saturday. The institute, which operates on a non-profit basis, said the land used for grain production had fallen to 0.30 acres (0.12 hectares) per person last year from 0.57 acres in 1950.

The low reserves come as many analysts predict that food demand will soar to the highest level in history. The study said that in 25 years, the world population will have increased to 7.8 billion people — 2.2 billion more than today.

Increasing affluence in the Third World, leading to higher demand for meat and dairy products, has driven a huge boom in the world's need for grains. Coupled with poor crops, this has led to world grain reserves falling to just 48 days of usage.

"If we fail to halt heavy losses of cropland, it is unlikely that we will be able to feed a world population that will increase by more than 400 million people in just five years," Worldwatch said.

Gary Gardner, author of the study, said that governments were allowing increasing urbanization and were gambling on indefinite increases in grain yields.

But Dennis Avery, an agricultural analyst at the Hudson Institute, criticized the report.

Improving technology will continue to boost yields faster than population growth at least until the population peaks at around 9 billion in 2040, he said.

Cities cover only 1.4 percent of the world's surface now, growing to 3.5 percent in 2040, an insignificant share when compared with arable land, which covers a third of the globe, Mr. Avery said. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

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Break Point for Bonds: Parade of Data Holds Key to State of Economy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — This week could prove to be a turning point for the bond market as investors await a parade of indicators that are expected to clear up the confusion about the outlook for the economy and U.S. interest rates.

Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, made it clear in his Humphrey-Hawkins congressional testimony two weeks ago that policymakers needed to see signs that growth has begun to slow.

U.S. bond prices posted their first weekly loss in three weeks Friday, with the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond closing Friday at a yield of 7.01 percent, up from 6.97 percent a week ago.

Traders said bond prices could post new lows for the year if this week's economic numbers, which include the July payrolls report, show the economy is generating more jobs and higher wages.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

The bond market has been posting big losses on strong jobs gains in recent months, and that pattern is adding to traders' jitters. The recent range-bound trading also suggests the market is preparing for a big move of some kind.

But this week's data could settle the matter. Economic reports probably will show rising labor costs, an expansion in manufacturing, and the addition of around 200,000 more jobs in July, according to some economists' forecasts.

David Glen, a manager at Scudder, Stevens & Clark Inc. said the data would give a clear picture of "what's going to happen in the second half of the year."

The payrolls report is seen as the most important number for the Fed because it will give the first comprehensive look at how the economy performed this month.

The consensus calls for a gain of 200,000 jobs in July, which would be down from a gain of 239,000 in June payrolls and from the 233,000 average monthly gain in the first six months of the year.

Analysts say the point is not whether the economy is slowing, but whether it is slowing to a level that will remove any upward pressure on prices.

The first report of the week will be the second-quarter employment cost index due on Tuesday. In his congressional testimony, Mr. Greenspan mentioned this indicator and his concerns that the improvement in wage inflation might be coming to an end.

Analysts expect the second-quarter increase to top the 0.7 percent first-quarter gain, given the increases in average hourly earnings in recent months.

Also on Tuesday, the government will report on sales of new homes for June. Sales probably fell 4.0 percent in the month after rising 7.5 percent in May, economists said.

The Conference Board's consumer confidence index, also due on Tuesday, is expected to show an increase to 98.6 in July from 97.6 in June, economists said.

On Thursday, traders will watch what a preliminary estimate of second-quarter gross domestic product says about the composition of growth.

Investors will also look for a change in the July survey from the National Association of Purchasing Management.

The survey is likely to report that its manufacturing index rose to 54.8 in July from 54.3 in June, economists said. Readings above 50 indicate expansion.

"If we see all three strong — the employment cost index above the first quarter's level, the NAPM in the mid-50s, and the employment number above 200,000 — then we'll see 7.375 percent for sure," said Donald Ross, the director of fixed income securities at National City Corp. in Cleveland.

(Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending July 26. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
	Austrian Schilling				
203	Austria	5½	07/05/01	99.7500	5.5100
	Belgian Franc				
210	Belgium Tbills	zero	10/17/96	98.6490	6.0900
	British Pound				
148	JFCME	8⅛	12/07/06	100.6250	8.3200
	Danish Krone				
10	Denmark	8	03/15/06	104.3600	7.6700
16	Denmark	9	11/15/98	108.2600	8.3100
18	Denmark	8	11/15/01	107.1000	7.4700
31	Denmark	8	05/15/03	106.1900	7.5300
39	Denmark	9	11/15/00	110.8000	8.1200
48	Denmark	6	12/10/99	101.2100	5.9300
49	Denmark	7	12/15/04	99.2500	7.0500
71	Denmark	7	08/15/97	102.5500	6.8300
87	Denmark	7	11/10/24	86.9000	8.0600
94	Denmark	7	02/15/98	103.4100	6.7700
108	Denmark	9	11/15/96	101.3000	8.8800
123	Denmark	7	11/15/07	96.4600	7.2600
136	Nykredit 3 Cs	6	10/01/26	81.2500	7.3800
215	Denmark	6	11/15/02	97.4700	6.1600
	Deutsche Mark				
1	Germany	8¼	08/20/01	114.4833	7.6400
2	Germany	6¼	04/26/06	98.7833	6.3300
3	Germany	8	01/21/02	110.7900	7.2200
4	Germany	5¼	02/21/01	99.8567	5.2600
6	Germany	5⅛	11/21/00	99.7520	5.1400
7	Germany	6⅞	05/12/05	103.2000	6.6600
9	Germany	6	02/16/06	97.0200	6.1800
11	Germany	6	01/05/06	97.0400	6.1800
12	Germany	6½	10/14/05	100.5983	6.4600
13	Germany	7⅜	01/03/05	106.5750	6.9200
14	Germany Tbills	zero	01/17/97	98.4700	3.2500
17	Germany	5¾	08/22/00	102.2400	5.6200
19	Germany	8⅜	05/21/01	112.3600	7.4500
20	Treuhand	6⅞	06/11/03	104.4043	6.5800
21	Germany	6¼	01/04/24	89.4000	6.9900
22	Germany	5⅞	05/15/00	102.8067	5.7100
23	Treuhand	7⅛	01/29/03	106.0125	6.7200
24	Germany	8½	02/20/01	112.4200	7.5600
26	Germany	8¼	07/21/97	104.5214	7.8900
27	Germany	8¼	09/20/01	112.0700	7.3600
28	Treuhand	6½	04/23/03	102.4100	6.3500
29	Treuhand	7½	09/09/04	107.4200	6.9800
30	Germany	8¾	07/20/00	112.6725	7.7700
32	Germany	8	07/22/02	110.8050	7.2200
34	Treuhand	6⅛	06/25/98	103.8700	5.9000
35	Treuhand	6⅝	07/09/03	102.9200	6.4400
37	Germany	6½	07/15/03	102.2500	6.3600
38	Germany	6¾	05/20/98	104.2150	6.1200
40	Germany	6½	03/15/00	104.9475	6.1900
43	Treuhand	6¾	05/13/04	102.9900	6.5500
46	Germany	7	01/13/00	106.6750	6.5600
47	Germany	8	09/22/97	104.8950	7.6300
50	Treuhand	7⅜	12/02/02	107.3550	6.8700
51	Germany	6	06/20/16	89.5500	6.7000
52	Germany	6¾	09/15/99	106.0400	6.3700
53	Treuhand	7⅜	10/01/02	109.3500	7.0900
54	Germany	6	09/15/03	99.7940	6.0100
56	Germany	9	10/20/00	113.8800	7.9000
57	Treuhand	6¼	03/04/04	100.1900	6.2400
58	Germany	7¼	10/20/97	104.2800	6.9500
60	Treuhand	7	11/25/99	106.8100	6.5500
61	Germany	9	01/22/01	114.2680	7.8800
62	Treuhand	5	01/14/99	101.6060	4.9200
63	Germany	5¾	08/20/98	103.3200	5.5700
66	Germany	8	03/20/97	102.8800	7.7800
68	Germany	7½	12/20/02	106.1500	6.7100
69	Germany	7½	11/11/04	107.4600	6.9800
70	Germany	6¾	04/22/03	103.8725	6.5000
72	Germany	7	12/22/97	104.3900	6.7100
74	Treuhand	6⅛	07/01/99	104.7200	6.0900
75	Germany	6	02/20/98	103.2500	5.8100
76	Germany	6½	05/20/99	104.3000	5.8700
79	Germany	8⅜	01/20/97	102.3300	8.1800
83	Treuhand	6¼	07/29/99	104.4500	5.9800
88	Treuhand	6⅛	03/26/98	103.6300	5.9100
95	Card MastTrust	3.4138	07/17/99	100.0000	3.4138
98	Germany	6¾	07/15/04	102.9900	6.5500
104	Germany	6¾	12/02/98	105.7000	6.5000
107	Germany	6⅝	01/20/98	104.0100	6.3700
110	Germany	7½	10/20/97	104.5800	7.1700
111	Germany	5¼	02/25/98	102.0950	5.1400
113	Treuhand	6	11/12/03	99.2050	6.0500
118	Germany	6⅛	08/14/98	104.4500	6.1000
119	Treuhand	5¾	04/29/99	103.1900	5.5700
120	Germany	7¼	10/21/02	106.9800	6.7800
121	Treuhand	5	12/17/98	101.6500	4.9200
137	Treuhand	5⅝	09/24/98	102.9900	5.4600
143	Germany	5¼	10/20/98	102.3900	5.1300
144	Germany	6⅞	02/24/99	105.8250	6.5000
147	Germany	3.1915	09/30/04	99.0300	3.2228
152	Germany	5¼	05/28/99	103.1200	5.5800
153	Germany	8¼	05/22/00	112.4850	7.7800
154	Germany	7⅛	12/20/99	106.8225	6.6700
156	Germany	6⅛	05/20/97	102.3100	6.2300
158	Germany	6⅝	01/20/98	103.6200	6.1500
171	Germany	5⅝	02/22/99	102.5167	5.2400
173	World Bank	7⅝	04/12/05	104.3500	6.8300
177	Germany	6¼	02/20/98	103.5900	6.0300
179	Germany	6¾	09/22/97	103.5200	6.5200
187	Germany	8½	08/21/00	111.9500	7.5900
191	Germany	7¼	01/20/00	107.3100	6.7600
199	Germany	7	10/20/99	106.3667	6.5800
207	Germany	6⅞	08/20/97	102.9125	6.1900
204	Hypothekenbank	5	01/05/00	96.4960	5.1800
218	Germany	6	10/20/98	103.6386	5.7900
220	Sweden	5⅝	07/02/01	99.1500	5.4200
222	Germany	8⅞	12/20/00	113.6900	7.8100
227	Sweden Srästrl	6½	03/05/08	97.4000	6.6700
228	Credit Foncier	7¼	02/24/03	101.5000	7.1400
237	Germany	5¾	08/20/97	102.2600	5.6200
239	Spain	7¼	03/04/03	105.7500	6.8600
240	Germany	8½	08/20/96	100.2800	8.4800
242	Credit Local	5½	10/18/00	100.2000	5.4900
	ECU				
55	France BTAN	5	03/16/99	99.5600	5.0200
82	France OAT	7½	04/25/05	115	6.5200
91	France B.T.A.N.	6	03/16/01	100.3900	5.9800
96	UK T-note	5	01/26/99	99.4950	5.0300
106	France BTAN	7¼	03/16/98	103.7400	6.9900
125	France OAT	6	04/25/04	96.5200	6.2200
142	France BTAN	7½	03/16/97	101.8300	7.3700
145	Britain	9⅛	02/21/01	112	8.1500
151	UK T-note	5¼	01/21/97	100.2900	5.2300
160	Italy	4.4141	07/31/98	100.1900	4.4100
180	France OAT	8¼	04/25/22	107.8375	7.6500
182	UK Tbills	zero	10/10/96	99.1066	4.2900
188	France OAT	7	04/25/06	100.6250	6.9600
192	France OAT	9½	04/25/00	112.3675	8.4500
193	UK T-note	8	01/27/98	104.4500	7.6600
195	Italy	9¼	03/07/11	115⅝	8.0200
212	Italy	6¼	02/21/99	99.5000	6.2800
250	Credit Foncier	8⅛	03/17/04	103.8750	8.0600
	French Franc				
59	Cyberval A4	3.9296	07/18/01	100.0000	3.9296
99	France OAT	7¼	04/25/06	106.2300	6.8200
109	France B.T.A.N.	5¾	03/12/98	102.2100	5.6300
115	Cyberval A2	3.8796	07/18/98	99.9700	3.8807
133	France B.T.A.N.	5¾	03/12/01	101.1600	5.6800
169	Cyberval A3	3.9096	07/18/99	99.9900	3.9100
216	France BTAN	7	11/12/99	105.8800	6.6100
224	Cyberval A1	3.8396	07/18/97	99.9700	3.8407
241	France OAT	5½	04/25/04	96.0400	5.7300
	Italian Lira				
161	Italy	9½	02/01/06	102.1000	9.3000
174	Italy	10½	09/01/05	108.0500	9.7200
181	Italy	9½	02/01/01	103.6000	9.1700
194	Italy	8½	08/01/99	100.4500	8.4600
248	Italy	10½	07/15/00	106.5500	9.8500
	Japanese Yen				
213	World Bank	5¼	03/20/02	113¾	4.6300
219	World Bank	4½	03/20/03	109.3750	4.1100
230	FEK	5.9000	02/23/98	106.4451	5.5400
234	World Bank	4¾	12/20/04	111¾	4.2500
246	Saffs 3 963		01/23/97	100.00	
5	Neth	6¼	07/15/98	104.0000	6.0100
33	Netherlands	6	01/15/06	97.8500	6.1300
78	Netherlands	5¾	01/15/04	98.0500	5.8600
85	Netherlands	8½	03/15/01	112½	7.5600
89	Netherlands	8¾	09/15/01	114.2900	7.6600
92	Netherlands	7	05/15/99	106.2500	6.5900
93	Netherlands	7½	01/15/23	107.5000	6.9800
100	Netherlands	6¾	11/15/05	103.0500	6.5500
101	Netherlands	9	01/15/01	114.2200	7.8800
102	Netherlands	7½	06/15/99	107.6000	6.9700
116	Netherlands	8¼	09/15/07	114	7.2400
117	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/00	110.3500	7.4800
122	Netherlands	8¼	06/15/02	112.6600	7.3200
124	Netherlands	7¾	03/01/05	109.9500	7.0500
128	Netherlands	9	05/15/00	113.3500	7.9400
129	Netherlands	6¾	02/15/99	105.4000	6.4000
130	Netherlands	8½	06/01/06	115.40	7.3700
131	Netherlands	7½	04/15/10	108.2500	6.9300
132	Netherlands	7	06/15/05	104.9500	6.6700
134	Netherlands	7½	11/15/99	107.9500	6.9500
138	Netherlands	7	03/15/99	106.0500	6.6000
163	Netherlands	7¼	10/01/04	106.9500	6.7800
167	Netherlands	6½	04/15/03	103.2000	6.3000
168	Netherlands	7	02/15/03	106.0500	6.6000
184	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/02	112.3000	7.3500
190	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/07	113.8000	7.2500
205	Netherlands	7¾	01/15/00	108.7000	7.1300
221	Netherlands	6½	07/15/98	104.4800	6.2200
233	Netherlands	8¾	05/01/00	112.3000	7.7900
236	Netherlands	9	07/01/00	113½	7.9300
	Portuguese Escudo				
65	Portugal		02/01/98	100.05	
	Spanish Peseta				
127	Titulizacion Acti		01/04/02	100.2079	
185	Spain	10.15	01/31/06	109.1250	9.3000
198	Spain	10.10	02/28/01	108.2970	9.3300
214	Spain	8.40	04/30/01	102.0610	8.2300
217	Spain	9.90	10/31/98	105.1580	9.4100
229	Spain	7.40	07/30/99	99.8630	7.4100
	Swedish Krona				
84	Sweden	11	01/21/99	110.0078	10.0000
103	Sweden	6	02/09/05	86.4598	6.9400
155	Sweden	10¼	05/05/03	112.0700	9.1500
208	Sweden	13	06/15/01	121.9356	10.6600
	U.S. Dollar				
8	Brazil Cap S.L.	4½	04/15/14	64.9250	6.9300
15	Argentina FRNL	6 5/16	03/29/05	76.2500	8.2800
25	Britain	6¾	07/19/01	100.0000	6.7500
36	Venezuela S. DI	6⅜	12/18/07	71.6900	9.2400
41	Argentina par L	5¼	03/31/23	52.7500	9.9500
42	Brazil par ZI	5	04/15/24	55.0528	9.0800
44	Brazil L	6½	04/15/06	81.6200	7.9600
45	Brazil S.L.	6 5/16	04/15/12	67.7500	9.6900
64	Brazil 930.0	6 11/16	01/01/01	95.2500	7.0200
67	Mexico par A	6¼	12/31/19	64.2500	9.7300
73	Panama interest	3½	07/17/14	58.8353	5.9500
77	Mexico par B	6¼	12/31/19	64.2500	9.7300
80	Mexico	11½	05/15/26	90.2500	12.7400
81	Panama pdi	4	07/17/16	67.1118	5.9600
86	Ecuador	3	02/28/15	47.9609	6.2600
90	Ecuador par	3¼	02/28/25	35.8800	9.0600
97	Bulgaria	6 11/16	07/28/11	47.3673	14.1184
105	Venezuela par A	6¾	03/31/20	61.3800	11.0000
112	Brazil S.ZI	6½	04/15/24	70.0000	9.2900
114	Italy	6⅞	09/27/23	89.8750	7.6500
126	Poland	3¾	10/27/14	77.1881	4.8600
135	Mexico B	6.3906	12/31/19	78.2500	8.1700
139	Bulgaria	2¼	07/28/12	34.7710	6.4700
140	Brazil Cbond S.L.	4½	04/15/14	63.0950	7.1300
141	Poland par	2¾	10/27/24	51.2651	5.3600
146	Argentina L	6⅝	03/31/23	66.8800	9.6300
149	Venezuela par B	6¾	03/31/20	61.3800	11.0000
150	Cemex Sa	10¾	07/15/00	99.6250	10.7900
157	Venezuela S.A	6⅝	03/18/07	73.5000	8.6700
159	Brazil S.L.	6 5/16	04/15/09	74.7500	8.7800
162	Sallie Mae	4½	08/02/99	94.3750	4.7700
164	Sweden	4½	03/24/99	95.0000	4.7400
165	Argentina	5½	04/01/01	112.30	4.8976
166	Bulgaria	6 11/16	07/28/24	51.5000	12.9854
170	Mexico A	6.3984	12/31/19	78.2500	8.1800
172	Mexico D	6.4531	12/28/19	78.2500	8.2500
175	Canada	6½	05/30/01	99.0000	6.5700
176	World Bank	6⅜	05/24/01	98.7500	6.4600
178	World Bank	6⅝	07/21/05	95.6250	6.6700
183	World Bank	7⅜	01/19/23	102.3750	7.4500
186	Bank East Asia	2	07/19/03	99.5000	2.0100
189	Poland	6⅞	10/27/24	94.2500	6.8300
196	Toyota Auto	6.3000	07/20/01	96.5894	6.5200
197	Argentina global	6⅝	03/29/05	75.3306	8.3800
200	Canada	6⅜	07/21/05	95.0000	6.7100
202	ADB	6¼	10/24/05	94.2500	6.6300
206	Mexico		11/27/96	118.9026	
207	Skd Enskilda Bk	6.5703	12/31/99	90.0000	7.3000
209	Bco Com Ext.	7¼	02/02/04	80.8750	8.9600
211	Argentina Pred	100.00	09/01/02	92.00	108.70
223	Ecuador	6½	02/28/25	57.2050	10.6000
225	Finland	5⅝	02/27/06	90.8750	6.4600
226	Nigeria	6¼	11/15/20	52.7500	11.8500
231	Mexico	9¾	02/06/01	99.0000	9.8500
232	Norddeut LB	6⅛	07/22/98	99.8750	6.3800
235	Bmw Us Capital	6¾	12/31/99	100.1250	6.7400
238	Bco Nac Comm	11¼	05/30/06	99.3750	11.3200
243	Bank Australia	7⅛	07/10/06	98.2500	7.2500
244	Ford Credit Eur	zero	10/21/96	98.0878	8.3400
245	Britain	7¼	12/09/02	102.1250	7.1000
247	EIB	6¼	12/30/98	99.8750	6.2600
249	Cemex Sa	12¾	07/15/06	100.3750	12.7000

ECU

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
55	France BTAN	5	03/16/99	99.5600	5.0200
82	France OAT	7½	04/25/05	115	6.5200
91	France B.T.A.N.	6	03/16/01	100.3900	5.9800
96	UK T-note	5	01/26/99	99.4950	5.0300
106	France BTAN	7¼	03/16/98	103.7400	6.9900
125	France OAT	6	04/25/04	96.5200	6.2200
142	France BTAN	7½	03/16/97	101.8300	7.3700
145	Britain	9⅛	02/21/01	112	8.1500
151	UK T-note	5¼	01/21/97	100.2900	5.2300
160	Italy	4.4141	07/31/98	100.1900	4.4100
180	France OAT	8¼	04/25/22	107.8375	7.6500
182	UK Tbills	zero	10/10/96	99.1066	4.2900
188	France OAT	7	04/25/06	100.6250	6.9600
192	France OAT	9½	04/25/00	112.3675	8.4500
193	UK T-note	8	01/27/98	104.4500	7.6600
195	Italy	9¼	03/07/11	115⅝	8.0200
212	Italy	6¼	02/21/99	99.5000	6.2800
250	Credit Foncier	8⅛	03/17/04	103.8750	8.0600

IPO Underwriters Serve Two Masters

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Many brokerage firms lead a double life as investment banks, and their views and recommendations for investors can be as unrealistic as a parent's concerning a child, and not nearly as harmless, according to some research on initial public offerings, or IPOs.

Even without brokerage advice, the odds of making money on a new stock are not favorable for the average investor.

"Seven out of 10 IPOs underperform the market in the two years after they start trading," said Roni Michaely, an assistant professor at Cornell University, who examined investment recommendations for 391 IPOs in 1990 and 1991 with Kent Womack, an assistant professor at Dartmouth.

But those new stocks recommended to investors by the very brokerages hired to help underwrite the IPO apparently have a particularly poor track record.

The average two-year performance of a new stock recommended by a firm that also served as its underwriter was 55 percent worse than the return on those recommended by a nonunderwriter, Mr. Michaely and Mr. Womack found.

Jay R. Ritter, a finance professor at the University of Florida who has studied the performance of IPOs dating from the 1970s, cautioned that the brevity of the period under study invited some statistical aberrations, but he supported their contentions.

"I would like them to extend the study, but my suspicion is that their conclusions are indeed correct," Mr. Ritter said. "Recommendations coming from an underwriter should pretty much be ignored."

INVESTING

Just days ago, Smith Barney and Merrill Lynch both came out with positive appraisals of Donna Karan International. The trend-setting fashion house drew raves on Wall Street's runways in late June, commanding a one-day, 17 percent ovation after its IPO.

The two investment firms, members of Karan's underwriting syndicate, wasted no time in switching hats, issuing their opinions immediately after the mandatory 25-day quiet period that follows an offering.

Brokerages, eager to preserve their reputations with investors, reject charges that they put a favorable spin on stocks to drum up future underwriting business.

Mr. Michaely said that many analysts simply grow emotionally attached to new stocks. After all, in preparing for an IPO, they sometimes spend months and years working closely with the management of a new enterprise.

"I don't think that it's a scheme to defraud the public," Mr. Michaely said. "There's pretty strong evidence that when analysts recommend the stocks they have underwritten, they are not looking at the evidence objectively."

According to Mr. Ritter, the average IPO in 1995 jumped 20.5 percent from its offering price on the first day of trading, and more of those IPOs doubled on the first day than in the previous 20 years combined.

However, only a privileged class of insiders can get shares before the fireworks begin. The average investor wanting a piece of the action is left trying to leap onto a moving train, essentially lining the pockets of the insiders.

While the principals in a new company are prohibited from cashing in right away, other insiders start dumping their shares immediately.

Donna Karan, for example, has fallen below its offering price at $24 a share and closed at $23.50 on Friday.

"If you get part of the offering, that's great," Mr. Michaely said. "You may want to consider selling it after three or four months at the latest. If you don't get part of the offering, just wait."

Argentina Vows to Maintain Economic Policy

Bloomberg Business News

BUENOS AIRES — In a bid to calm financial markets, Argentina's new economics minister said Sunday that the government would stick by its fixed exchange rate and other economic policies.

"The plan will continue," Roque Fernández said. "Argentina's financial system is robust and solvent. On Monday, people will be able to go about their business as normal because there won't be changes."

Mr. Fernández, until now the head of the central bank, was appointed Friday after President Carlos Saúl Menem fired Domingo Cavallo, the architect of Argentina's widely praised anti-inflation plan, for failing to pull the economy out of recession and combat record unemployment.

News of his departure sent the benchmark Merval stock market index tumbling 4.1 percent, while Argentine shares listed in New York, such as Telefónica de Argentina, fell almost 5 percent. Argentine floating-rate dollar bonds declined 4.1 percent.

The departure of the Harvard-trained economist could cause stocks and bonds in Argentina and the rest of the region to tumble on Monday.

"The Cavallo crisis will hit the markets hard on Monday in Argentina and around Latin America," said the Crédit Suisse analysts Shafiq Islam and Michael Woolfolk. "Even after a rebound from the initial overreaction, volatility will continue to rattle the markets over the coming weeks."

Argentina's economy suffered late last year, when Mexico's financial crisis caused investors to pull money out of the region.

Central bank reserves fell 30 percent and bank deposits dropped 18 percent, causing a credit crunch that strangled economic activity.

Although the currency survived the test, the economy was plunged into recession after four years of vigorous growth.

Mr. Cavallo's failure to refire the economy, recover lost jobs and boost government revenues cost him his job. But he said that his plan should survive him.

"We will demonstrate to the Argentine people that, contrary to what a lot of people have been saying, that the rules of the game don't depend on specific men," Mr. Cavallo said. "Both stability and the economic reactivation being seen in the second half of this year will depend on the rules of the game and the confidence of investors being maintained."

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Paul Floren

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Krung Thai Bank	$200	2006	0.77	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Callable in 2001, thereafter 2% over 6-month Libor. Fees 0.405% (SBC Warburg.)
Thai Cars	$250	2002	0.22	100	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.50%. Denominations $10,000. (ING Barings.)
Bank of Melbourne	DM350	1999	⅛	99.928	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
St George Bank	DM200	2001	0.15	99.863	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. (UBS.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Banco Hipotecario Nacional	$100	2006	10⅝	100	—	Semi-annually. Noncallable. Fees 0.75%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Instituto de Fomento Industrial	$125	2001	8¾	99.899	—	Semi-annually. Noncallable. Fees 0.55%. Denominations $10,000. (UBS.)
Morgan Guaranty Trust	$300	2001	6¾	101.209	99.43	Reoffered at 99.584. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Slovenia	$325	2001	7	99.275	99.28	Noncallable. Fees 0.50%. (J.P. Morgan.)
Capital Credit Card Corp.	DM1,000	2004	5⅝	101.84	99.45	Reoffered at 99.59. Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Salomon Brothers.)
Oesterreichische Kommunalkredit	DM150	2003	6⅛	101.94	99.00	Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Deutsche Bank.)
Argentina	£100	2001	11½	99.808	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.75%. (SBC Warburg.)
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	ECU150	2001	5¾	101.64	99.75	Reoffered at 100.015. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole.)
World Bank	Aus$150	1999	7½	100	—	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Kankaku Int'l.)
Bayerische Vereinsbank	NZ$150	1999	8¾	101.25	99.75	Noncallable. Fees 1½%. (Hambros Bank.)
Finnish Export Credit	Y10,000	1998	6.70	100	—	Semi-annually. Redemption at maturity will be in Australian dollars. Noncallable. Fees 1½%. Denominations 1 million yen. (Tokyo-Mitsubishi Int'l.)
Swedish Export Credit	Y16,000	1998	6.76	100	—	Semi-annually. Redemption at maturity will be in Australian dollars. Noncallable. Fees 1.60%. (IBJ.)
Taisei Corp	Y11,000	2000	2.45	100.15	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Denominations 100 million yen. (Yamaichi Int'l.)
World Bank	Y10,000	1998	6.62	100.00	—	Semi-annually. Noncallable. Fees 1½%. Denominations 500,000 yen. (IBJ.)
Equity-Linked						
Shin-Etsu Chemical	$500	2000	3⅛	100	—	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants, exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2⅛%. Terms to be set July 29. (Nikko Europe.)
Bangkok Bank Public Co.	$350	2006	1½	100.00	—	Mandatory redemption in 2001 to yield 0.80 to 1.05 below Treasuries, unless the stock price rises more than 61%. Convertible at 270 Thai baht per share and at an exchange rate of 25.28 baht per dollar. Fees not disclosed. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Komatsu Seiren	$100	2000	3⅛	100.00	—	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants, exercisable into company's shares at 1,220 yen per share and at 108.95 yen per dollar. Fees 2⅛%. (Yamaichi Int'l.)

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, July 29-August 2

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

	Asia-Pacific	Europe	Americas
Expected This Week	**Vancouver, British Columbia:** U.S.-Japan talks on access to Japan's semiconductor and insurance markets resume. Talks begin Monday.	**Bern:** Consumer price inflation figures for July. **London:** The London Underground shuts service because the RMT transport union and Aslef, the train drivers' union, are scheduled to hold a 24-hour strike on Monday. **Rome:** Bank of Italy employees to strike over pension system. All branches expected to be closed Wednesday.	**Dana Point, California:** InfoWorld Publishing Co. sponsors Spotlight on the future of media and interactive media, with exhibits and seminars. Until Tuesday. **New York:** Mecklermedia Corp. sponsors Web Interactive '96, a conference about Internet software with exhibits and seminars. Wednesday to Friday.
Monday July 29	**Tokyo:** June industrial production. **Zamboanga City, Philippines:** Department of Environment and Natural Resources holds public hearing on impact of 100 megawatt power plant being built by Alsons Consolidated Resources Inc.	**Brussels:** July consumer price report. **Munich:** Franz-Christophe Zeitler, Bundesbank council member, holds press conference on monetary and currency policy. **Annual meetings:** Allianz AG	**São Paulo:** Institute for Economic Research's inflation data. **Washington:** The U.S. Agriculture Department releases weekly report on planting progress for wheat, corn, soybeans, cotton and other crops.
Tuesday July 30	**Tokyo:** Management and Coordination Agency releases unemployment rate for June and the Labor Ministry releases the job-to-applicant ratio for June. **Tokyo:** Nippon Shikizai Inc. lists on over-the-counter stock exchange.	**Copenhagen:** Central bank auctions 5- and 8-month treasury bills. **Paris:** May trade balance figures. **Stockholm:** Riksbank sells certificates of deposit; June trade balance figures.	**New York:** Johnson Redbook research service releases weekly survey of total U.S. sales at more than 20 department, discount and chain stores. **Washington:** July consumer confidence index.
Wednesday July 31	**Taipei:** May figures for indirect trade between Taiwan and China. **Tokyo:** June housing starts and construction orders; Philippine government begins sale of up to 40 billion yen of Samurai bonds to Japanese investors.	**London and Paris:** Eurotunnel reaches self-imposed deadline for refinancing agreement with its 225 creditor banks.	**Chicago:** Purchasing Management Association of Chicago releases July overall manufacturing index. **Ottawa:** May gross domestic product and May unemployment insurance figures.
Thursday Aug. 1	**Tokyo:** Bank of Japan releases June corporate service price index; July new vehicle sales; foreign currency reserves at the end of July.	**Copenhagen:** July purchasing managers index. **London:** Dairy Crest, the wholly owned subsidiary of the Milk Marketing Board, to price its shares. **Stockholm:** National Debt Office treasury bill auction results.	**Caracas:** July inflation figures. **Tempe, Arizona:** National Association of Purchasing Management releases July index. **Washington:** Initial estimate of second-quarter gross domestic product; June construction spending.
Friday Aug. 2	**Tokyo:** Fuso Dentsu Co. and Kohsoku Corp. list shares on the over-the-counter stock exchange. **Annual meetings:** Metro Holdings Ltd. **Earnings expected:** Asahi Brewery Co.	**Brussels:** Jobless figures. **Copenhagen:** July currency reserves. **Earnings expected:** Scania AB	**Washington:** July unemployment report; June factory orders; June personal spending; weekly report on commercial and industrial loans at U.S. commercial banks. **Caracas:** Weekly international reserves and money supply figures.

Last Week's Markets

Stock Indexes

	July 26	July 19	% Ch'ge
United States			
DJ Indus.	5,473.06	5,426.82	+0.85
DJ Util.	207.31	211.43	−1.95
DJ Trans.	1,982.28	2,018.81	−1.81
S & P 100	613.00	616.72	−0.60
S & P 500	635.90	638.73	−0.44
S & P Ind	752.77	757.07	−0.57
NYSE Cp	340.87	342.91	−0.59
Japan			
Nikkei 225	21,124.90	21,476.29	−1.64
Britain			
FTSE 100	3,673.30	3,710.50	−1.00
Canada			
TSE Indus.	4,933.28	5,005.00	−1.43
France			
CAC 40	1,962.86	1,992.83	−1.50
Germany			
DAX	2,470.34	2,520.19	−1.98
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	10,705.60	10,845.30	−1.29
World			
MSCIP	742.90	755.31	−1.64

World index from Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l Perspective.

Money Rates

	July 26	July 19
United States		
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8¼	8¼
Federal funds rate	5⅜	5 5/16
Japan		
Discount	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.44	0.44
3-month interbank	0.78	0.72
Britain		
Bank base rate	5¾	5¾
Call money	5⅝	5 11/16
3-month interbank	5¾	5¾
France		
Intervention rate	3.55	3.55
Call money	3⅞	3¾
3-month interbank	3 15/16	3 15/16
Germany		
Lombard	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.25	3.35
3-month interbank	3.40	3.40

Gold	July 26	July 19	% Ch'ge
London p.m. fix $	385.20	384.50	+0.18

Euromarts

Eurobond Yields

	July 26	July 19	Yr high	Yr low
U.S. $, long term	7.16	7.23	7.28	6.17
U.S. $, mdm term	6.68	6.74	6.81	5.61
U.S. $, short term	6.34	6.30	6.48	5.19
Pounds sterling	7.59	7.60	7.88	6.99
French francs	5.68	5.68	6.38	5.67
Italian lire	8.61	8.62	10.45	8.58
Danish kroner	6.23	6.27	6.51	5.93
Swedish kronor	6.80	6.81	8.55	6.77
ECUs, long term	6.80	6.92	7.50	6.80
ECUs, mdm term	5.89	5.97	6.56	5.89
Can. $	7.29	7.36	7.41	6.56
Aus. $	8.54	8.62	9.04	7.99
N.Z. $	8.77	8.83	9.37	7.04
Yen	2.70	2.67	2.78	2.28

Source: Luxembourg stock exchange.

Weekly Sales

July 25

Primary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Nons	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nons
Straights	168.0	1,166.1	2,762.4	1,203.7
Convert.	33.4	5.4	236.1	195.9
FRNs	225.0	797.7	808.0	930.6
ECP	9,075.8	9,174.7	8,656.0	7,366.6
Total	9,502.2	11,143.9	12,462.5	9,596.8

Secondary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Nons	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nons
Straights	18,377.3	18,976.2	59,049.8	22,325.4
Convert.	750.4	725.5	2,854.1	7,806.2
FRNs	11,167.7	8,974.0	47,061.1	16,330.5
ECP	9,398.6	15,269.4	15,779.7	35,540.6
Total	39,694.0	43,945.1	124,744.7	76,702.7

Source: Euroclear, Cedel Bank.

Libor Rates

July 26

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5 7/16	5⅝	5 15/16
Deutsche mark	3⅜	3⅜	3 7/16
Pound sterling	5¾	5¾	5¾
French franc	3 13/16	3⅞	3⅞
ECU	4⅞	4 15/16	4 15/16
Yen	½	½	⅝

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

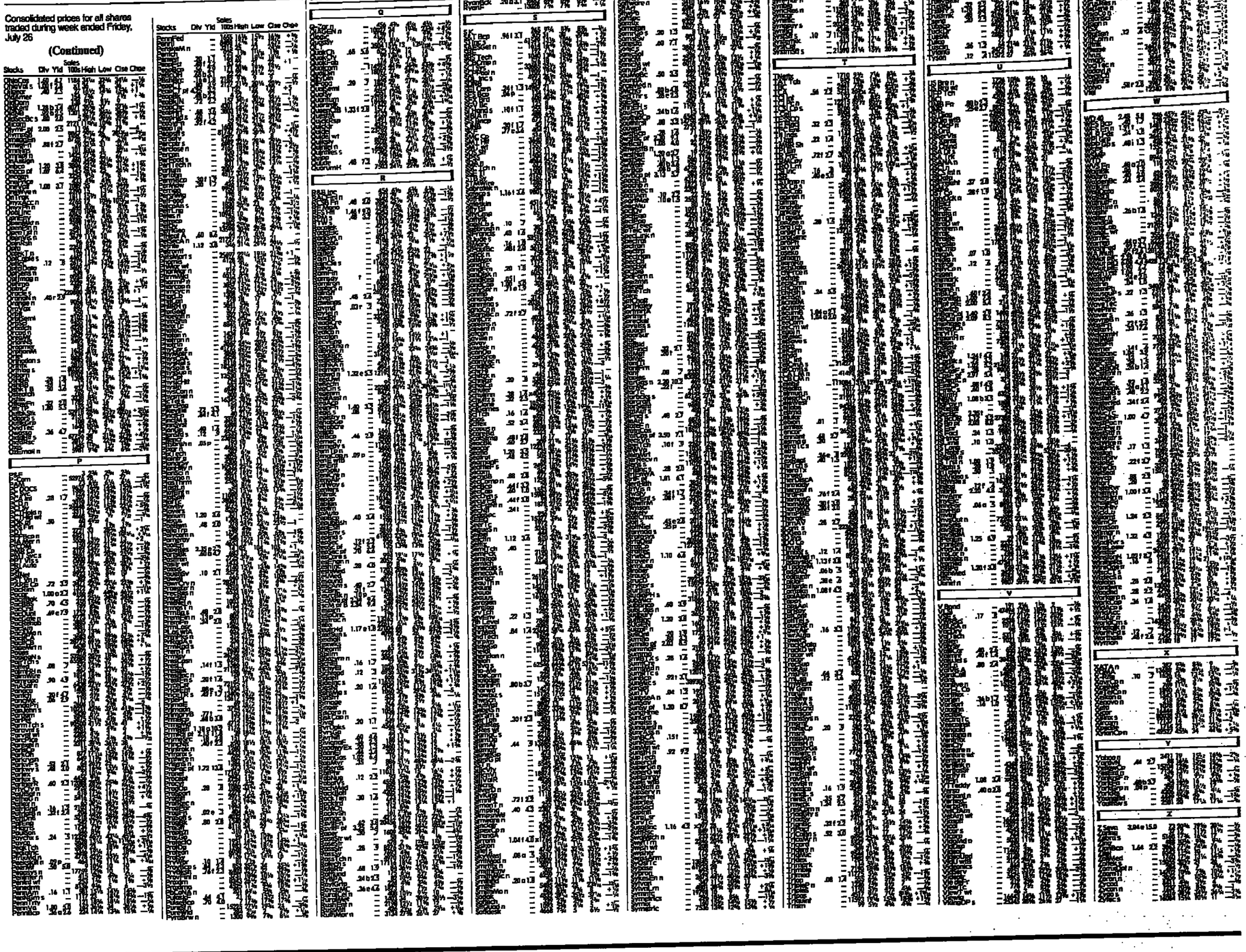
Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, July 26

Stocks	Div	Yld	Sales 100s	High	Low	Close	Chge
A							
B							
C							
D							
E							
F							
G							
H							
I							
J							
K							
L							
M							
N							
O							
P							

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, July 26

(Continued)

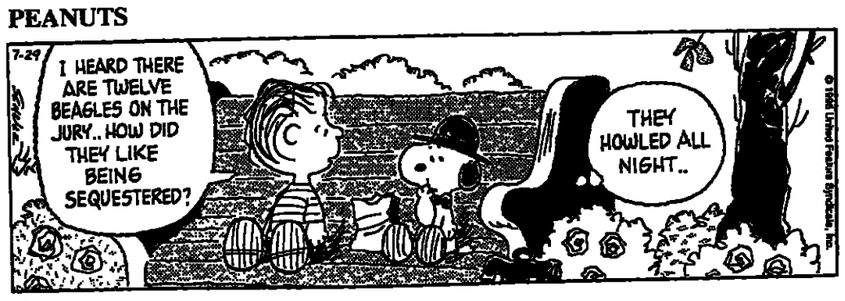


DENNIS THE MENACE



"DO YOU HAVE TO *MOW* YOUR FACE EVERY DAY, DAD?"

PEANUTS



GARFIELD



BEETLE BAILEY



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THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CHURS

TCHAB

THACAT

FLADGY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here : THE

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: BILGE GNOME LEVITY TURKEY
Answer: The result of shopping for that perfect dress – A "TRYING" TIME

CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID



THE FAR SIDE



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MALAYSIA

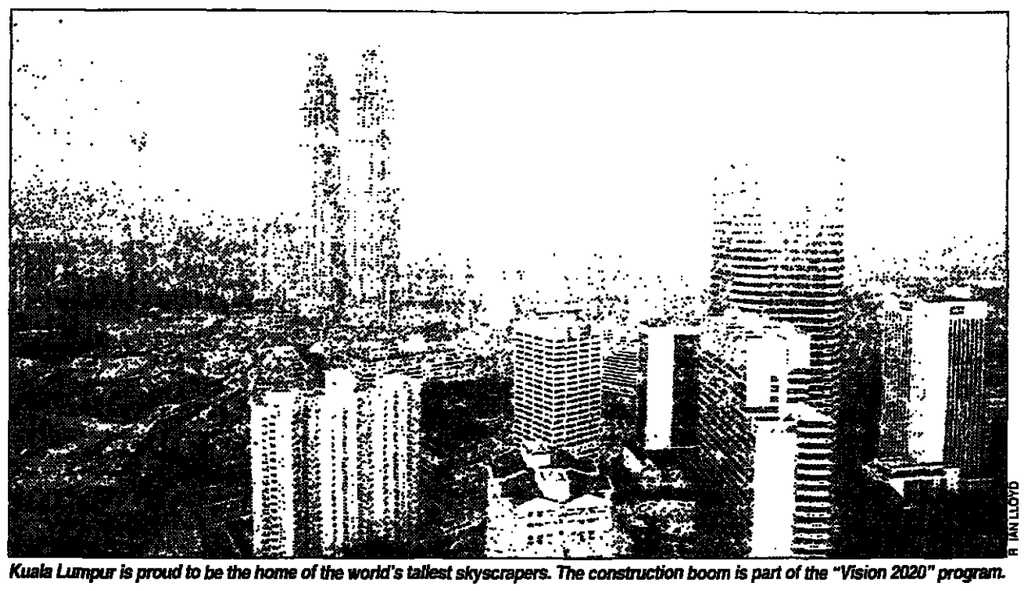
The Can-Do Attitude

The government has a growth plan for the next quarter-century, and many goals are already being met.

It's a typically warm and humid Saturday night in Kuala Lumpur. Outside La Chiva, the capital's premiere Latin American dance club, the usual stream of Mercedes and Porsche convertibles queue up to be valet-parked. Lately there seems to be a rather larger number of Ferraris around, too. Young women in designer outfits swivel out of motoring exotica – sometimes their boyfriends', sometimes their own – for a night of dancing after a long week at the office.

Such scenes also exist in other parts of Asia today; wealth is not as rare as it used to be. What separates KL from several other cities in the region, however, is the fact that this wealth is not juxtaposed with scenes of poverty. In fact, you would be hard pressed to find abject poverty anywhere in modern Malaysia.

This is part of the legacy of 15 years of rule by Malaysia's Prime Minister, Dato' Seri Mahathir bin Mohamad, now widely considered one of the foremost visionaries in Southeast Asia. His long-term goal – known as "Vision 2020" – of making Malaysia a fully developed nation by the year 2020 has become part of the national psyche.



Kuala Lumpur is proud to be the home of the world's tallest skyscrapers. The construction boom is part of the "Vision 2020" program.

Enviable figures

Malaysia's growth statistics are envied in many other countries. In 1995, the real gross domestic product grew by 9.6 percent, compared with 9.2 percent in 1994. 1995 was the country's seventh consecutive year of growth. Growth for 1996 is estimated to be a slightly moderated 8.5 percent.

All this has been against a background of an inflation rate of 3.4 percent in 1995, compared with 3.7 percent in 1994. Unemployment is running at a nominal 2.8 percent. The Malaysian ringgit and the political climate are among the most stable in the region.

Some analysts think that Malaysia is building a bubble economy based on a property boom that has resulted in massive capital expenditure on items such as housing, which is an end product in itself and therefore does not produce anything new. They say that inflation is higher than the figures normally quoted if other factors (such as higher producer prices and yen inflation) are taken into consideration. These analysts also believe that a 1995 current account deficit of 17.8 billion ringgit ($7.15 billion), or 8.3 percent of the country's GDP, is too high.

Rather than introducing measures to help curb inflation and scaling down work forces in order to bolster bottom lines, the Malaysians are taking a long-term view and seeking constructive solutions. One of these is "Smart Partnerships."

Smart Partnerships aim to increase productivity and efficiency within companies, in the sectors in which they operate, and across borders. Technology is one means to this end. Already one of the biggest producers of semiconductors and microprocessors in the world, Malaysia now wants to harness and develop new technologies of its own.

Tan Sri Datuk Omar Abdul Rahman is the chairman of the Commonwealth Partnership for Technology Management Ltd. (CPTM), based in London, and is also the joint chairman of the Malaysian Industry-Government Group for High Technology (MIGHT). Last year these two organizations jointly staged the Langkawi International Dialogue on Smart Partnerships, or LID '95, on the tropical island paradise of Langkawi. Thanks to its success, LID '96 was planned.

Mr. Omar explains the concept of Smart Partnerships thus: "It's about the private and public sectors working together for the benefit of the consumer. It can also be seen as building efficient interfaces between a company and the government agencies it has to deal with, with its suppliers and with overseas companies."

The idea is that by cooperating with each other, as opposed to competing with each other, they can pool their resources and therefore produce goods and services that are better, cheaper and more innovative.

One Malaysian organization that is gearing up for the challenges of a future where barriers for goods and services will not exist is Bank Bumiputra Berhad. Entirely government-owned, it is Malaysia's second-largest commercial bank, after Malayan Banking Berhad (Maybank). The rapidly growing retail customer base now has access to 184 branches and 2,400 automated teller machines around the country, thanks to the Malaysian Electronic Payment System. The bank's total group assets as at March 31, 1995 stood at 52.4 million ringgit.

Encik Badruddin Othman, group general manager for public affairs, says, "We have experienced tremendous growth over the last five years in terms of our assets and our customer base, and we are projecting this to continue over the next five years. But our customers are getting more sophisticated. Now an ATM machine is absolutely necessary for them, and they want access to information about their accounts faster and more comprehensively. We have greatly improved the look of our branches, but this is not enough. All our branches are now on-line, so that our staff can make decisions much faster. Our IT systems are now on a par with international levels."

The other area where Bank Bumiputra is pulling out all the stops is in human resource training. "We have a total staff strength of 9,000. At any one time, around 4,500 of them are in training at our training center," says Mr. Badruddin.

Boundless optimism

This summarizes the focus of Malaysia today. With a labor shortage likely to become the biggest stumbling block to future growth, companies and the government are recognizing that in order to sidestep this problem, they are going to have to go high-tech, and at the same time make the work force highly technically competent.

"It's not enough for us to buy a black box. People must know how to maximize its use for what they do, and also to be able to improve the technology of it. That way not only does the buyer of the black box benefit, but so does its maker, because someone has improved on their product. That is the 'smart' way of doing business," says MIGHT's Mr. Omar.

"Malaysia boleh!" means "Malaysia can!" The optimism for this country's future has never been greater. And it looks entirely justified.

Azhar Sukri

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Writers: *Azhar Sukri and Dena Weissbach, both based in Kuala Lumpur.*
Program Director: *Bill Mahder.*

MALAYSIA AT A GLANCE

AREA: 332,965 square kilometers (128,558 square miles)
CAPITAL: Kuala Lumpur
GDP: $60 billion
AVERAGE REAL GDP ANNUAL GROWTH SINCE 1985: 7.4 percent
GDP COMPONENTS: services 42.2 percent; industry 42 percent, of which 30.1 percent is manufacturing; agriculture 15.8 percent
INFLATION RATE: 3.5 percent (1996)
PRINCIPAL EXPORTS: electronic components, petroleum and related products, timber and related products, palm oil, textiles
MAIN TRADING PARTNERS: Singapore, United States, Japan, United Kingdom, Germany, Thailand

Source: The Economist Pocket World in Figures 1996; Malaysian government

Multimedia Corridor Links Multiple Plans

For government and financial planners, the future is now.

Imagine, in a lush tropical setting, the equivalent of Silicon Valley, a nation's administrative and financial centers, some of the world's finest infrastructure, thoughtfully designed housing developments, and a smattering of golf courses and other recreational and cultural facilities. If that doesn't currently bring to mind Malaysia, by the year 2020 it might. That is, if all proceeds according to plan.

Prime Minister Dato' Seri Mahathir bin Mohamad announced in August 1995 that work had already begun on the Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC). Its successful completion is pivotal to government objectives.

First is Malaysia's drive to achieve a higher level of economic development. The MSC will help achieve "Vision 2020," the plan to reach developed-nation status by the year 2020.

Continued foreign investment is another objective. The government recognizes that the country's rapid development is quickly pushing the country out of the low-cost production category. The government would now like to concentrate on high-value-added, high-tech manufacturing and service industries.

Finally, the MSC will become the vehicle by which Malaysia assumes leadership in Asia-Pacific education, telecommunications and medical services.

Three projects

In practical terms, the MSC will incorporate the country's three largest mega-projects currently under construction: Kuala Lumpur City Centre (KLCC), a self-contained section of the capital and the country's future financial center; Putrajaya, the federal government's future administrative center; and KLIA, the nation's new international airport.

Linking the MSC's three points will be a state-of-the-art transportation network and telecommunications infrastructure. Smart highways and express rail

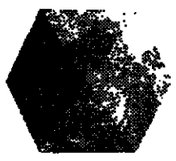
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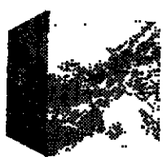
THE VISION
To sight excellence in the world of telecommunications.



THE QUEST
To reach for the summit, wherein perfection lies.



THE DELIVERANCE
A range of multi-faceted quality products & services to enhance your life.



THE ACHIEVEMENT
Recognition as a leader throughout the four corners of the world.



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TENAGA NASIONAL

Tenaga Nasional Berhad:

A Growing Force in the Power Industry

Tenaga Nasional Berhad is looking global. Tenaga has become part of a consortium involved in an independent power producer (IPP) project in Pakistan, and there are other similar projects in the pipeline. Tenaga is a leading Malaysian corporation in the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in peninsular Malaysia. The utility already sells electricity to over 4 million customers at one of the lowest tariff rates in the ASEAN region.

Tenaga is involved in the manufacture of transformers, the supply of professional consultancy services; research and development; higher education; property management; and architectural, civil, electrical and engineering works. In August 1995, the utility posted a turnover exceeding RM6.85 billion and a profit (before tax) of RM1.64 billion. Reputedly the foremost corporation in terms of profitability on the main board of the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange (KLSE), Tenaga accounts for some 10 percent of the total market capitalization.

Tenaga is increasingly making its mark as a powerful force in the global economy through regional alliances and cooperation. Tenaga's joint venture to develop an independent power plant in Dabarki, Pakistan is indicative of the utility's commitment to become a world-player. "Tenaga Nasional is diversifying into real estates, research and development, and higher education," says Tenaga Executive Chairman Tan Sri Dato' Haji (Dr.) Ani Arope. "We are also negotiating for power generation projects in Laos, India, Philippines and China."



The 1,200MW triple-fuel firing power station in Kapar, Selangor

The flagship of the Malaysian government's privatization program, Tenaga is an essential component of the national economic infrastructure. Its core activities are driven by the nation's industrialization program. The company is depended upon to meet a growing consumer base and encouraging the growth of new efficient enterprises to service Malaysia's growing energy needs. The utility has also made considerable investment to provide power to remote areas of Malaysia. Currently, the company is spending large amounts in upgrading of systems — 2,850 distribution substations have been built at a rate of almost 230 units a month (or ten per day).

While the generation of electricity has recently been opened to competition, Tenaga is still the dominant power generator, and continues to hold the monopoly in the transmission and distribution of electricity in peninsular Malaysia. Since the early 1980s, Tenaga has been aggressively pursuing a fuel diversification policy to prevent the utility from becoming overdependent on any one primary source of energy. This policy resulted in a major reduction of dependence on oil.

In October this year, the electricity industry's most important decision-makers, producers and power suppliers will meet in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia at what is considered the most important platform for the industry, The Conference of the Electricity Power Supply Industry (CEPSI). Recognized as a world-player, Tenaga is this year's host of the bi-annual Conference. More than 2,000 participants from all over the world attend the 11th CEPSI to discuss new challenges and industry issues. The conference will open doors of opportunity within Malaysia and the rest of the Asia Pacific region. There will be more than 270 business sessions, and 200 corporate displays.

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MALAYSIA

Craning to See the Skyscraper Tops

Mega-projects under way include many firsts in the capital. A new government city and transit system are also planned.

It is a joke among some locals that Malaysia's national bird is being replaced by the crane. The construction crane, that is.

For anyone who has recently spent time in or around the country's capital, Kuala Lumpur, it is a joke that requires no explanation. The city skyline, peppered with cranes, testifies to the country's robust construction sector and its frenetic push toward "Vision 2020," Malaysia's goal to attain developed-nation status by the year 2020.

Attracting the most attention are several construction mega-projects. The most conspicuous of these is the 100-acre Kuala Lumpur City Centre (KLCC) and its imposing Petronas Twin Towers. Rising more than 1,483 feet, the towers are the tallest buildings in the world. The primary occupant will be Malaysia's oil and gas company Petroliam Nasional Berhad (Petronas), from which the towers take their name.

The first phase of the KLCC project is scheduled for completion at the end of 1997 and will cost an estimated $1.6 billion. To be included are a six-story retail and entertainment center, 50-story Ampang Tower, 50-acre park, 645-room Mandarin Oriental Kuala Lumpur Hotel, 30-story Esso Tower (new headquarters for Esso Production Malaysia, Inc.), 850-seat concert hall and 6,000-capacity *surau* (Islamic prayer room).

By land or air

Servicing KLCC and immune to the snarled city traffic will be the nation's first light-rail transit (LRT) system. The government estimates that each work day 740,000 cars enter Kuala Lumpur, a city of 1.3 million inhabitants. With the impact of that statistic felt by anyone who has occasion to enter the capital, the LRT may be the most eagerly anticipated of the mega-projects.

Passengers will not have to wait long. Phase one began this month, to service 13 stations in the heart of the city. Phase two will stretch into the suburbs. The second phase is scheduled to open before 1998 for the start of the Commonwealth Games, which Malaysia will host. When fully completed, the LRT will cover 29 kilometers (18 miles) and have the capacity to move 30,000 passengers an hour. The total estimated cost is $1.4 billion.

Also scheduled to accommodate Commonwealth Game visitors is the first phase of the new Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA). Located 50 kilometers south of Kuala Lumpur, it will employ 25,000 workers at its peak later this year. It will have a main terminal building with a contact pier and a remote satellite building for international flights. The two buildings are to be linked by a fully-automated tracked transit system.

The airport will have a state-of-the-art baggage handling system with high-speed belt conveyors. In addition, it will have a handling capacity of 25 million passengers and one million tons of cargo a year.

KLIA will be one of the few airports in the world to employ a total airport management system (TAMS). TAMS is a sophisticated computerized system that integrates other common airport computer systems into one central system. That allows one system to monitor flight information, passenger screening and security, aircraft utilities, and points of sale. KLIA's projected cost is $3.6 billion.

Intelligent city

Land is being cleared immediately north of KLIA for the 4,400-hectare (10,873-acre) city of Putrajaya. It will serve as the federal government's administrative center and will entail a massive relocation of government offices from Kuala Lumpur.

Putrajaya will serve the country's needs well into the 21st century. It is planned as an "intelligent" city with a central computer system capable of monitoring and controlling such municipal functions as security, water and power supply, transportation, garbage collection, and sewage. It is scheduled to be completed in 2005, and estimates place the cost at nearly $4 billion.

The 2,400-megawatt Bakun Hydroelectric Project, due to begin construction this year, is currently being delayed by legal complexities. At a height of 205 meters (672 feet), it will be the highest concrete-face rockfill dam in the world. Its 670-kilometer submarine transmission cable will be the longest in the world.

Bakun's power will supply both peninsular Malaysia and Sarawak. It is expected to help boost the percentage of hydro power as source of electricity generation from 9.6 percent in 1995 to nearly 20 percent in 2005. It is scheduled for completion in 2003 at a projected cost of $6 billion.

Dena Weissbach



Architecture of the future: the Kuala Lumpur City Centre.

When Opportunity Knocks

Aggressive privatization of infrastructure projects is opening global opportunities for some of Malaysia's more enterprising companies. Among the most notable is the fast-growing YTL Group, which is carving out a niche in the high-tech power generation industry. The integrated infrastructure development company gained entry into the industry after being awarded Malaysia's first independent power producer (IPP) license.

YTL, founded by and named after Tan Sri Dato' Yeoh Tiong Lay in 1955, made its début into the government infrastructure sector with low-tech projects such as the construction of military housing and ammunition depots. Subsequent government projects included military, educational and public facilities; hospitals; low-cost housing; and a port.

As Malaysia's economy expanded, the company diversified into high-rise office buildings, luxury hotels, condominiums. It also undertook the manufacture of building materials, as well as property development and management.

Shared victory

When legislation authorizing IPPs was passed in 1992, YTL identified an opportunity to enter the high-tech power generation sector. The company presented the government with a viable plan that aimed to follow up on a proven track record of successful completion of other government contracts.

YTL enjoyed a victory when – together with its partner, Siemens AG of Germany – the project's two combined cycle power plants were finished 14 months early.

Power generation quickly became the group's largest division. In 1995, it comprised 28 percent of YTL's sales and 47 percent of profits. The government's privatization program and its faith in YTL opened the door to one of the region's fastest-growing and most lucrative infrastructure sectors.

Over the next 10 years, the Asian continent will need as much as 460,000 megawatts, according to estimates by U.S.-based General Electric. Industry analysts predict that the price tag may reach $50 billion a year. With its newfound power-generation experience and reputation, YTL is poised to take its share of the market. The company hopes to produce 5,000 megawatts in the region (its two Malaysian plants total 1,212 megawatts) and has already reached an agreement with China Power International to cooperate on power projects in China. **D.W.**

Manufacturing as the Main Economic Engine

According to the Seventh Malaysia Plan, the manufacturing sector of the economy increased at an average annual rate of 13.3 percent from 1990 to 1995. Over that period, it accounted for 33.1 percent of the country's gross domestic product. That made it the best-performing sector of the economy. As engines of growth go, this one has been motoring along at full speed – and is not about to slow down.

By far the largest component of that spectacular growth was the electronics industry. Owing largely to Malaysia's ability in the past to attract companies like Intel Corp. and Texas Instruments, the country has been able to build industrial and manufacturing know-how of its own.

But the one achievement that most Malaysians consider to be the crowning glory of this manufacturing drive has been the national car, the Proton.

Perusahan Otomobil Nasional Berhad manufactured 144,000 vehicles in 1995. With the expansion of their current facilities, this figure is expected to go up to 230,000 per year by 1997. Owing to new state-of-the-art facilities in Tanjong Malim approximately 100 kilometers (62 miles) north of Kuala Lumpur, the aim is to have 500,000 units rolling off the production lines by the year 2000.

Approximately seven out of every 10 cars on Malaysia's roads are Protons. Exports have been largely to the United Kingdom, where the cars have been rated near the top of several customer satisfaction polls.

The first three model ranges of cars – the Saga and the Wira (both family sedans), and the Satria (a three-door hatchback) – all have Mitsubishi-based engine designs. The latest model, the Tiara, however, is based on French technology, under a joint venture with Citroën. The car is a variant of the Citroën AX.

New segment

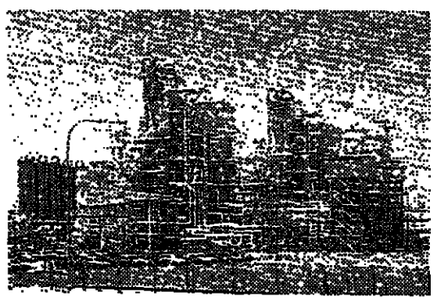
Malaysia now also has a second national car, the Perodua Kancil. This is a small 600cc city runabout based on the Daihatsu Mira from Japan. This car is rapidly encroaching on Proton's market share, not by enticing customers away from Proton, but by adding a new segment to the market.

As successful as Malaysia's auto industry is, growth in manufacturing of transport equipment over the 1990-95 period amounted only to 9.4 percent, compared to 13.3 percent for the whole sector. This was largely eclipsed by growth in the electrical and electronics industries, which together grew by 19 percent over the same period. That's approximately 2.5 times the average GDP growth over those years. In terms of export growth, electrical and electronic products topped the list of manufactured goods, growing by an average annual rate of 29.6 percent. Transport equipment grew by 22.2 percent over that period.

One company that has recently decided to come to Malaysia in a big way is U.S.-based Komag Inc. Roughly one in every four hard disks in the world is manufactured by Komag. The company spent $100 million in late 1995 setting up a new plant in Kuching, Borneo (East Malaysia). Recent press reports quoted the company as saying that it was planning to spend a total of approximately $400 million over the next three years in expanding its current operations.

Komag was enticed to Sarawak by favorable conditions from the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority and the Sarawak state government. **A.S.**

NAMFATT is committed to quality and professionalism. Incorporated in 1979 and listed on the main board of the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange in 1990, the Group has diversified its activities and has rapidly expanded its operations into the dynamic Asia-Pacific region.



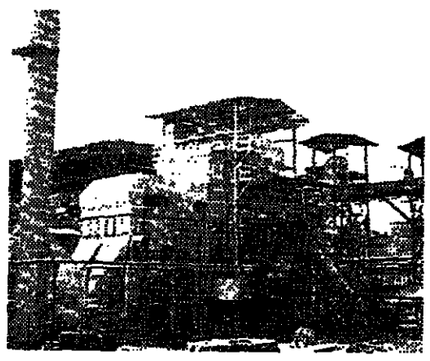
Engineering & Construction

Headed by a team of professional and experienced personnel committed towards achieving quality results and customer satisfaction, the Group has carried through several impressive major civil and structural projects in and outside the country including construction of a B.O.T toll bridge in Jiangjin, Sichuan Province, People's Republic of China. The in-house steel fabrication factory located in Shah Alam, Selangor has been accredited with the ISO 9002 Standard award. We had the privilege to help build the future of the oil & gas, petrochemical industries in line with the government's objective to be a fully industrialised nation.

Property Development & Leisure

The Group's property division has successfully developed and manage the prestigious 27-hole USGA Class golf resort, Kelab Golf Sultan Abdul Aziz Shah with luxurious bungalow and condominiums in Shah Alam. In the hospitality industry, we are embarking in Asia the development of an integrated tourist resort which includes commercial and residential properties in Thailand. In addition the Group is managing a 27-hole golf resort in Dongguan, People's Republic of China.





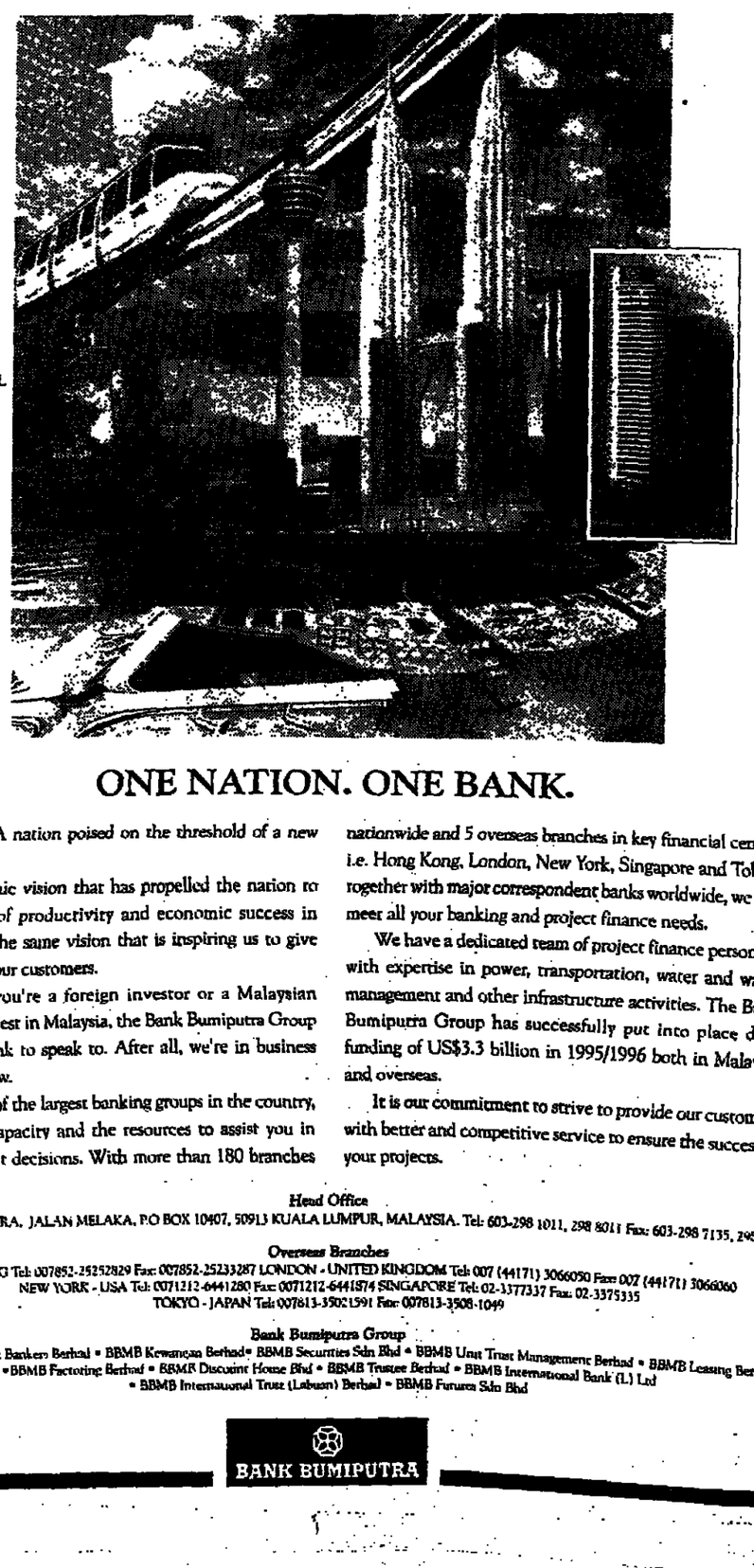
Manufacturing

The Group is involved in the manufacturing of metal roofing, wall claddings, industrial boilers, industrial doors, marketing of building materials plus design and fabrication of space frames. The division strives to improve in areas of technology, quality and after sales service. Regional investment in China, Thailand and Vietnam includes engineering, civil construction and manufacturing of decorative lights. The Group is also exploring opportunities in new global partnership.

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BANK BUMIPUTRA

MALAYSIA

Tourism Is On the Rise

The country is expecting a great increase in the number of visitors – and it intends to be ready for them.

The Asia-Pacific region not only enjoys the world's fastest economic growth, it is also expected to account for the fastest growth in the travel and tourism industry – at an average annual rate of 6.8 percent. In preparation, Malaysia's public and private sectors are spending billions to build and upgrade new facilities.

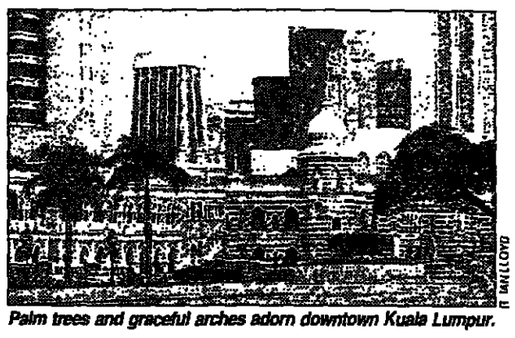
Malaysia Airlines (MAS), the national airline, has announced an aggressive fleet expansion. It will purchase 15 Boeing 777-200 and 10 B747-400 aircraft, taking delivery through the year 2001.

MAS has also rapidly added routes. From 1990 through the first half of 1996, it added 40 new international and three domestic destinations.

MAS will have increasingly modern domestic airports at which to land. Malaysia Airports Berhad (MAB), responsible for administration of airports, will spend nearly $450 million over the next two years to expand 14 airports. The most eagerly anticipated will be the new $3.6 billion Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA).

KLIA is to be constructed in three phases, with the initial phase to be completed in early 1998. Capacity after completion of phase one will be 25 million passengers per annum (mppa). The country's current international gateway, Subang International Airport, handled 12.7 mppa in 1995. Air travel through Subang averaged 15 percent growth per annum over the past five years.

Phases two and three, if implemented, will provide KLIA with capacity to handle 35 mppa and 100 mppa respectively. Upon arrival, travelers will be whisked by a new express rail link or a dedicated "smart" highway to a panoply of new hotels in the capital.



Palm trees and graceful arches adorn downtown Kuala Lumpur.

Five-star hotels in Kuala Lumpur are being built at a dizzying pace. Rooms in the capital alone are expected to increase by 23 percent in the next year. Among the hotels to open their doors are the Mandarin Oriental, the Marriott, the Grand Hyatt Dua Kuala Lumpur, and the Sheraton Kuala Lumpur. Over the past three years, five-star hotels have had occupancy rates better than 75 percent, according to the Malaysia Tourism Promotion Board.

The rest of Malaysia is also enjoying its own rapid development. Just over 19,000 of the total 28,873 hotel rooms added in 1994-95 were outside of Kuala Lumpur. The Sheraton and Hyatt each have two new hotels in various stages of development outside the capital. Even remote locations like the Borneo Rainforest Lodge in East Malaysia are seeing growth.

Private developers are busily constructing theme parks. A new park and hotel development are planned for Genting Highlands. In Langkawi, an island northwest of the capital and near the border with Thailand, a number of new developments have been approved. Johor Bahru, directly across the strait from Singapore, will soon begin construction on a 250-acre theme park. **D.W.**

Japan, U.S. Lead Investment

Although the labor force is shrinking, some countries are increasing their presence in Malaysia.

Companies from all over the world have long looked at Malaysia as a good place to do business. Corporations such as Texas Instruments have been here since the early 1970s. They have had an abundant, educated, and above all cheap labor force. Political and economic stability have also played a major role.

But the times, they are a-changin'.

Malaysia's labor force is no longer abundant. In fact, some estimates put the number of foreign workers between 1 million and 1.5 million. That's around 6 percent of the population of 19.5 million people. Furthermore, the first four months of 1996 saw average wage claims increasing by 11.7 percent. This was accompanied by a growth in productivity of only 6.1 percent.

Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim recently cautioned workers here: "This [loss of productivity] can lead to investors having less confidence in these countries. Investors have full confidence in us due to our stable political climate, efficient administration and harmonious employer-worker relations."

Construction cycle

Some foreign companies have reacted. In 1994 the total amount of investments approved by the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority (MIDA) for manufacturing came to 23 billion ringgit ($9.24 billion). Roughly half of that (11.3 billion ringgit) was from overseas, the rest being local. 1995, however, saw a decrease to 9.1 billion ringgit, or 44 percent coming from foreign companies. The other 56 percent came from local companies.

Kevin Chew, chief economist at ING Barings (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., thinks this trend represents some cause for concern. "Much of the increased local investment has been connected with the booming construction cycle. This is not good for the economy as a whole because it can result in instability if the construction industry suffers a downturn. Also this form of investment is largely non-productive because it does not induce future investment, as much of it goes into housing projects," he says.

A large part of this retreat was caused by Taiwanese companies that relocated their manufacturing facilities to countries like Vietnam and other emerging economies in the region with lower wages. Taiwan invested 49.8 percent less in 1995 than it did in 1994. Most of this was represented by iron and steel manufacturers, which by nature are labor-intensive. Singaporean investment was largely flat over the same period, and Korea reduced its investments slightly.

But bucking the trend were Japan and the United States. Japan's overall investments in Malaysia grew by 18.8 percent in 1995 compared with 1994. And U.S. investments grew by a massive 43.7 percent over that time. According to Mr. Chew, much of this investment went into the electronics manufacturing sector. He also noted that a significant amount of it went into the pharmaceuticals industry in 1995.

The changing investment scene mirrors other changes that Malaysia is going through. Foreign direct investment has formed a significant backbone to the development of the country. But as Malaysia gradually tries to become a net exporter of products made with its own technology, the reliance on foreign investment will taper off. Over the last few years, Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim has encouraged companies to invest abroad, as the home market in itself does not allow a company to achieve the kinds of economies of scale that say, U.S. companies have been enjoying for decades. **A.S.**

'Smart Partnerships' Are a New Model

People the world over are coming to grips with the rapid globalization of business and the nature of competition. The Malaysian government, along with some of the country's largest corporations, have adopted a framework dubbed "Smart Partnerships" that they believe addresses those issues.

Based on the concept of "prosper thy neighbor," Smart Partnerships are about matching people, industries and companies – nationally and internationally – to increase trade, investment and research.

The credo is that everyone can be a winner.

This benefits all concerned.

Malaysia's Globe Silk Store, for example, uses multiple Smart Partnerships to fill orders for Marks & Spencer in the United Kingdom. Globe Silk has formed close relationships with its local and global material suppliers, local customs department, shipping agency and Marks & Spencer. Those relationships enable the company to purchase fabric, import it, create garments, and ship them for arrival at Marks & Spencer within 10 days of the order date.

Refining the Smart Partnership framework will be the focus of the Second Langkawi International Dialogue (LID '96). LID '96 will convene 250 world business leaders, heads of state, senior government officials, and academicians. Discussion topics will include the role of government and technology in Smart Partnerships and the use of Smart Partnerships within individual organizations and companies. The government's commitment to Smart Partnerships is evident from the participation of both Prime Minister Dato' Seri Mahathir bin Mohamad – as patron, advisor and keynote speaker during the opening banquet – and Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim, as keynote speaker the following evening.

For more information, please call the Smart Partnership Secretariat at (603) 294 9597, fax (603) 294 9513. **D.W.**

Multimedia Corridor Plans

Continued from page 15

links will speed people between points, while high-speed, fiber optic networks will accommodate the most modern telecommunication needs, including videoconferencing and interactive television.

Interspersed will be technology parks, a wafer fabrication plant, university campuses, high-tech manufacturers, research institutes, housing developments, and recreational facilities. Much of the cost will be shouldered by private investment.

Crucial to success will be attracting international multimedia heavyweights. So important is their participation that Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad personally visited the technology centers of Japan, Europe, and the United States.

Marketing rewards

High-level marketing has reaped rewards. Nippon Telegraph & Telephone of Japan has committed to open research and development facilities in the corridor, and Microsoft has decided to locate its regional headquarters in the MSC.

The Malaysian Institute of Microelectronic Systems (MIMOS) is the government agency charged with MSC's planning. MIMOS thinks that the MSC's environment can be the perfect springboard into the enormous Asian market.

The government will also woo investors with a domestic market of 19.5 million people, a projected annual growth of 8 percent and a per capita income that is rising exponentially.

The MSC's mega-projects will serve as large consumers of multimedia. For example, as an "intelligent" city, Putrajaya will require a sophisticated electronic data interchange system to monitor municipal functions. When completed, the city will showcase a paperless government bureaucracy, also requiring sophisticated software designs. KLIA will offer opportunities to develop airport management services, while KLCC's financial services will also be an end-user. Although the MSC is still in its infancy, MIMOS anticipates rapid development, with phase one to be completed before the year 2000 and final completion before 2020.

D. W.

ADVERTISEMENT

PETRONAS - Forging Towards A Global Vision

PETRONAS, the acronym for Petroliam Nasional Berhad is the national petroleum corporation, wholly owned by the Government of Malaysia. Since its incorporation on 17 August 1974, PETRONAS which has been vested with the entire ownership and control of the country's oil and gas resources under the Petroleum Development Act 1974, has grown to become a fully integrated petroleum corporation, diversifying rapidly from its upstream activities into the downstream sector. Today with a strong foothold in the country, while building on its domestic operations, PETRONAS is actively expanding into the global market-forging towards its vision of becoming ***"A Leading Oil and Gas Multinational Of Choice"***.

Domestic Activities

Upstream, PETRONAS' efforts are concentrated on sustaining and enhancing Malaysia's reserves base which currently stands at 4.1 billion barrels of oil and 85 trillion standard cubic feet of gas. PETRONAS manages its upstream activities by engaging international petroleum companies to participate in the exploration, development and production of oil and gas in Malaysia through the production sharing contracts.

Downstream, PETRONAS owns and operates two refineries in the country with a current combined capacity of 140,000 barrels per day to supply petroleum products for its trading and marketing operations. In the domestic market, PETRONAS sells motor gasoline, diesel, lubricants, aviation and bunker fuels, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and kerosene through an expanding marketing network nationwide, comprising strategically located service stations, LPG bottling plants, bulk depots, bunkering facilities and aviation depots. PETRONAS also exports its crude oil and petroleum products to international markets.

In the manufacturing sector, PETRONAS has embarked on various world scale projects to add value to the nation's abundant gas resources and to spearhead the development of the gas and petrochemical industries in Malaysia.



PETRONAS 100,000 barrel per day sweet crude refinery in Melaka



Dulang oil platform

PETRONAS' two liquefied natural gas (LNG) joint venture plants in Bintulu, Sarawak presently produce some 16 million metric tons per annum (mmtpa) of LNG, which is wholly committed to public and private energy companies in Japan, South Korea and Taiwan under long term supply contracts. Plans are underway to construct a third LNG plant to utilise newly discovered gas reserves offshore Sarawak. To support its growing LNG business, PETRONAS has acquired five new tankers to provide greater flexibility in the transportation of LNG to its customers.

In Peninsular Malaysia, PETRONAS' multi-phase Peninsular Gas Utilisation (PGU) Project which began in 1984 and scheduled for completion by the end of this decade is implemented to process and transmit gas to end-users in the power, industrial, commercial and residential sectors through a trans-peninsular gas transmission pipeline system linked to PETRONAS' gas processing plants and related facilities. To further enhance the utilisation of gas, PETRONAS has introduced the Natural Gas for Vehicles (NGV) through some of its retail outlets for the automotive sector and will be introducing the Gas District Cooling (GDC) system using natural gas as an energy source to produce chilled water for air conditioning and co-generation for the upcoming Kuala Lumpur City Centre and the new Kuala Lumpur International Airport, the first users of the GDC system.

The PGU project has acted as the catalyst for the development of PETRONAS' gas-based petrochemical manufacturing and marketing operations. Its petrochemical projects include a methanol plant, a methyl tertiary butyl ether/propylene and polypropylene complex, an ethylene and polyethylene complex, an ethylbenzene/styrene monomer plant, two fertiliser plants, a vinyl chloride monomer plant and an aromatic plant.

Global Ventures

As part of its strategy to expand its oil and gas reserves base, PETRONAS launched into international upstream activities in 1990 and has currently acquired participation interests in petroleum exploration and production ventures in Vietnam, Syria, the Philippines, Malaysia-Thailand Joint Development Area, Pakistan and Turkmenistan.

Downstream, PETRONAS maintains a processing arrangement with Yemen's Aden Refining Company to process Middle Eastern crudes for sale to markets in East Africa, Indian Ocean Republics and the Indian Sub-Continent. In Phnom Penh, Cambodia, PETRONAS operates an expanding chain of service stations. It has also entered into joint ventures to import, store, bottle, distribute and market LPG in Vietnam, China, Thailand and the Philippines and has acquired a stake in the Transportadora de Gas Del Norte S.A and the Moomba-Sydney gas pipeline projects in Argentina and Australia respectively. PETRONAS has also acquired a 30% shareholding in Engen Limited, a leading oil company in South Africa, opening greater access to the African and Indian Ocean Rim markets.

Financial Highlights

The continuing growth and diversification of PETRONAS' operations have resulted in the strong financial standing of the Group with an "A1" rating by Moody's Investors Services, Inc. and "A+" by Standard & Poor's Corporation. For the financial year ended 31 March 1996, the Group's financial position is as follows.

Revenue	**US$ 8,774 million**
Net Profit After Tax	**US$ 2,471 million**
Total Assets	**US$22,889 million**
Shareholders' Funds	**US$ 9,114 million**

Contribution To The Future Of Malaysia

As a significant contributor to the nation's growth as well as a major export earner and contributor to the national revenue, the petroleum industry will play a key role in the nation's industrialisation journey towards attaining the fully developed nation status by the year 2020. PETRONAS will continue to spearhead the development of the industry and contribute to the industrialisation of the nation through on-going technology transfer and technical skills training of Malaysians in the implementation of its various projects. With the experience gained from the past and a strong management team supporting an adaptable and dedicated workforce, PETRONAS looks forward to playing a continuous active role in the further development of the petroleum industry and economy towards realising the nation's Vision 2020.

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Hill Wins German Grand Prix

Reuters

HOCKENHEIM, Germany — Damon Hill of Britain extended his world drivers' championship lead to 21 points on Sunday when he won the German Grand Prix after a thrilling battle with Gerhard Berger of Austria in the closing laps.

Hill, in his Renault-powered Williams, led for the middle section of the race. But he was left in second position after his second pit stop and was on the tail of Berger's Benetton Renault for seven laps before the Austrian's engine blew up.

That happened on the 43d of the race's 45 laps, as Berger was battling to stay ahead of Hill, who then had a comfortable drive to the checkered flag. Jean Alesi of France was second, 11.4 seconds behind.

It was Hill's 20th career victory, his first in Germany, and raised his total to 73 points in the drivers' title race — 21 more than his Williams teammate, Jacques Villeneuve of Canada, who placed third.

With five races remaining, Hill is in a dominant position to claim the title for the first time, while the Williams team is almost certain of the constructors' championship. It now leads with 125 points, 78 ahead of Benetton, and needs only two more points to claim the crown.

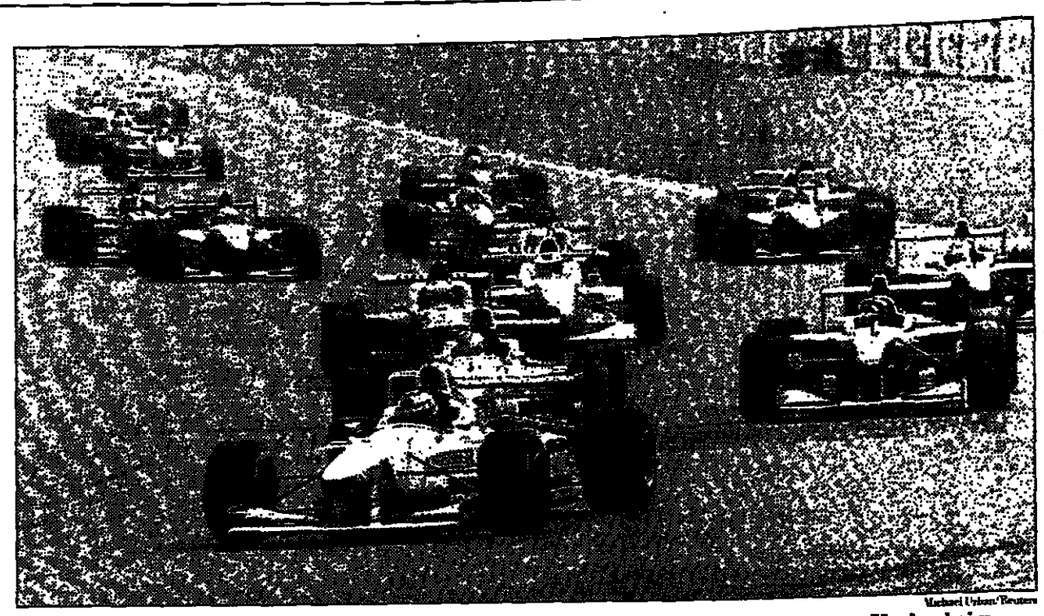
Michael Schumacher, twice the world champion, gave his German compatriates something to cheer about by coming home fourth for Ferrari, ahead of David Coulthard of Britain in a McLaren and Rubens Barrichello of Brazil, who finished sixth for Jordan.

Berger, beginning from second position on the grid, made a fine start to lead and stayed in front for 23 laps before going into the pits shortly after Hill had been in and out for his first of two stops. Hill then charged for several laps to open up a lead, but when he went into the pits for the second time he came out behind Berger and ahead of Alesi, leaving him to struggle with the Austrian over the final 10 laps. The battle was resolved when Berger's power unit died in a cloud of smoke.

Hill has won seven races this season, bringing him alongside several other top drivers and within sight of the existing record of nine victories shared by Nigel Mansell, the 1992 champion, and Schumacher, who won nine races out of 17 last season. "It was a fantastic race all the way through after I had not had such a good start," Hill said. "When I heard problems with Gerhard's engine, I wasn't sure if it was him or me.

"I really didn't know who was in trouble for a second and then I realized it was Gerhard, so I just had time to drive to the right and keep out of trouble.

"I wanted to win and I think this is a good result. I have had my fair share of bad luck in Germany in the past, but I was sorry for Gerhard and also for Renault because they might have had another one-two-three-four finish."



Michael Urban/Reuters

Gerhard Berger leading Jean Alesi, Damon Hill and Michael Schumacher on the first lap at Hockenheim.

World Roundup



Martin Gruedl/AP

A triumphant Berasategui.

A Spanish Victory

TENNIS Fifth-seeded Alberto Berasategui dominated his Spanish countryman, Alex Corretja, throughout the final of the Generali Open tournament in Kitzbühel, Austria, on Sunday, winning in straight sets.

While Berasategui, a finalist at the 1994 French Open, had little trouble with the 11th-seeded Corretja, he misfired on three match points before blasting a forehand to crown a 6-2, 6-4, 6-4 victory. It was his second tournament triumph of the season. *(AP)*

McNulty Edges Out Hoch

GOLF Mark McNulty of Zimbabwe won the Dutch Open by one stroke on Sunday in Hilversum when the defending champion, Scott Hoch of the United States, missed a 6-foot (2-meter) putt on the final green that would have forced a playoff.

It was the 14th European Tour title of McNulty's career. He shot a three-under-par round of 68 for an 18-under total of 266. Hoch's putt at the 18th dribbled away weakly to the left of the hole to leave him with a 66 on the day and a total of 267. Last year he won the title with a 65 on the final day. *(Reuters)*

• John Cook carded a four-under-par 67 on Saturday to emerge with a three-shot lead, at 14-under-par 199, heading into the final round of the CVS Charity Classic golf tournament in Sutton, Massachusetts. *(Reuters)*



Simon Aickin-Fairfax/The Associated Press

Australia's Michael Brial, left, punching New Zealand's Frank Bunce during a tense test match in Brisbane.

All Blacks, in Comeback, Down Australia for Title

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRISBANE, Australia — New Zealand, outplayed for much of the match, staged its biggest rugby-union comeback since 1988 to beat Australia, 32-25, and win the southern hemisphere tri-series championship.

Down 22-9 with 35 minutes to play, the All Blacks buried the ghost of 1994 — a year when the Australian halfback George Gregan belted the ball out of try-bound Jeff Wilson's hands to thwart a New Zealand comeback.

On Saturday, with the score tied 25-25, Gregan was there again when New Zealand fullback Christian Cullen ran for the try line at the end of a move aided by Jonah Lomu and Andrew Mehrtens. But this time Gregan's attempt at knocking the ball loose failed. Cullen fell just a meter (3.3 feet) from the line, but he kept control of the ball and placed it perfectly for left-center Frank Bunce, who picked it up and scored with 58 seconds left.

Mehrtens capped the victory with a superb conversion from near the touchline — the final kick of the match.

The try completed a run of 21 points in 35 minutes and clinched the series for the All Blacks with one match to go in South Africa. New Zealand has won its last seven tests.

"To come back was an absolutely sensational performance," said John Hart, New Zealand's coach. "They were on the canvas and got up. The Australians were in control. It says something special about this team."

Lomu was in doubt for the test all week with a knee injury. While he was obviously not at his best, it only took one of his charging runs to set up a Justin Marshall try that put New Zealand back to 22-25.

The Australians were devastated after being minutes away from reversing their humiliating 43-6 defeat in New Zealand three weeks ago.

"New Zealand played some good rugby at times, but at 22-9 and then 22-15 we should have capitalized," said John Eales, the Australian captain. "We missed a few tackles we should have made."

The Australians again ignored the New Zealanders' prematch "haka," a traditional Maori challenge. The All Blacks had said before the game that the Australian attitude hurt their feelings. That bad feeling erupted in violence in the opening minutes when Michael Foley was penalized for butting Sean Fitzpatrick, the New Zealand captain. Australia's Michael Brial aimed a flurry of punches at Bunce and was lucky to stay on the field after a warning from the Scottish referee, Jim Fleming.

"In the first few minutes there were some cheap shots at us — we stood up to it, took it and got on with the game," said Hart.

The Australians played with the wind in the first half and Gregan and Matthew Burke scored tries to give them a 19-6 lead at the break. *(AP, Reuters)*

■ Springboks' Pick Is Debated

Henry Tromp, convicted of manslaughter, has been included in the Springbok squad to face Australia in the tri-nations test in Bloemfontein next weekend, Reuters reported from Cape Town.

The 29-year-old Northern Transvaal player was convicted of manslaughter in 1993 after a farm laborer died from injuries sustained during a beating administered for "disciplinary reasons."

Tromp is likely to be in reserve for South Africa's first-choice hooker, John Allan, but his selection provoked extended debate among the national selectors, resulting in a three-hour delay in the announcement of the squad.

Batsmen Give Pakistan Firm Grip on First Test

Reuters

LONDON— Pakistan, pressing for victory in the first cricket test against England, missed a crucial chance by dropping England's captain, Mike Atherton, in a tense last session Sunday on the fourth day at Lord's.

The Pakistanis had declared on 352 runs for five wickets at tea, giving themselves more than a day to bowl England out while setting the home team a forbidding target of 408 to win.

Atherton, who has the ability to play the long, defensive innings England will need to save the game, was missed by wicketkeeper Rashid Latif from a leg glance off paceman Ata-ur-Rehman.

England's captain was on 19 at that time. After the reprieve he continued to resist stubbornly until the close when he was 24 not out and with Alec Stewart, unbeaten on 46, had steered his side to 74 for one. Monday is the final day.

Waqar Younis made Pakistan's solitary breakthrough when he trapped opener Nick Knight leg before wicket for one.

The touring team led by 55 on first innings. In its second innings it started the day at 162 for three and then its grip with a century stand between Ijaz Ahmed, who hit 76, and Inzamam-ul-Haq, who defied a knee injury to add 70 to his first innings of 148.

Inzamam injured his knee Saturday when he was struck by a batted ball while fielding close to the wicket. He was limping when he resumed his innings Sunday but shared a fourth wicket stand of 118 with Ijaz.

England's bowlers persevered on a pitch that remained slow but Ijaz and Inzamam consolidated steadily.

Ijaz completed his half-century off 101 balls while Inzamam, trying not to run too much on his painful knee, scored mainly in boundaries, including two straight-driven fours in one over from England's leg-spinner bowler Ian Salisbury.

Inzamam's 50 came in 120 deliveries and the partnership with Ijaz reached 100 in 144 minutes before paceman Dominic Cork made the day's first breakthrough in the second session.

When Cork finally dismissed Ijaz, the Pakistani had made his runs off 126 balls and struck one six and nine fours.

Inzamam, was caught by Mark Ealham hitting out at Cork, but Salim Malik and his captain Wasim Akram continued to attack the England bowlers.

Akram drove and pulled vigorously to make 34 out of an unfinished sixth wicket stand of 44. Malik was 27 not out when the innings was closed.

Cork was the most dangerous England bowler. He took three wickets for 86 runs. Of the other five England bowlers only Simon Brown took a wicket.

England, needing to bat through four sessions to save the first test of the three-match series, started uncertainly with the dismissal of Knight when the total was 14.

Waqar opened the Pakistan bowling and made the new ball swing through the air and bounce at the batsmen's feet. When guile replaced pace, Mushtaq Ahmed forced the batsmen into careful defense with his wrist spin.

When Rehman took over from Waqar he immediately induced the false stroke from Atherton that should have given Pakistan his wicket.

They may well be ruing that miss by Latif at close of play on Monday evening.

Scoreboard

Baseball

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	61	40	.604	—
Baltimore	50	51	.495	11
Toronto	46	57	.447	16
Boston	45	56	.446	16
Detroit	32	71	.311	30

CENTRAL DIVISION

Cleveland	63	40	.612	—
Chicago	56	47	.544	7
Milwaukee	50	52	.490	12½
Minnesota	50	52	.490	12½
Kansas City	47	57	.452	16½

WEST DIVISION

Texas	58	45	.563	—
Seattle	55	46	.545	2
Oakland	54	50	.519	4½
California	50	53	.485	8

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	64	38	.627	—
Montreal	55	46	.545	8½
Florida	48	54	.471	16
New York	47	55	.461	17
Philadelphia	41	62	.398	23½

CENTRAL DIVISION

Houston	55	49	.529	—
St. Louis	54	49	.524	½
Cincinnati	49	49	.500	3
Chicago	49	53	.480	5
Pittsburgh	47	54	.465	6½

WEST DIVISION

San Diego	55	49	.529	—
Colorado	53	49	.520	1
Los Angeles	54	50	.519	1
San Francisco	44	58	.431	10

FRIDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Kansas City	000	000	001	—1	6	0
New York	521	610	02x	—15	21	0

Haney, Valera (2), Magnante (5), Montgomery (7), Jacome (8) and Mackarlane; Key, J. Nelson (8), Polley (9) and Girardi. W—Key, 8-7. L—Haney, 8-9. HR—New York, Be.Williams (20).

Oakland	100	100	012	—5	9	0
Toronto	020	100	000	—3	4	0

Adams, Groom (8), Taylor (8) and Steinbach; Guzman, Quantrill (8), Castillo (8) and S. Martinez. W—Groom, 5-0. L—Castillo, 2-2. Sv—Taylor (11). HRs—Toronto, Sprague (27), Green (9). Toronto, McGwire (38), Giambi (20), Young (14).

Texas	001	000	001	—2	5	1
Chicago	100	032	00x	—6	8	2

D.Oliver, Brandenburg (6), D. Patterson (7) and L. Rodriguez; Alvarez, Simas (9) and Karkovice. W—Alvarez, 13-5. L—D. Oliver, 8-4. HR—Texas, Palmer (24).

Boston	000	000	001	—1	5	0
Minnesota	000	101	12x	—5	9	1

Clemens, Bellinda (8), Stanton (8), Stanley; Radke, Guardado (9), Naulty (9), Walbeck. W—Radke, 6-13. L—Clemens, 4-10.

Cleveland	400	610	120	—14	20	2
Baltimore	202	311	000	—9	13	0

Swindell, Graves (4), Assenmacher (6), Shuey (9) and S. Alomar; Mussina, Haynes (4), Krivda (5), Shepherd (6), Orosco (9) and Hoiles. W—Assenmacher, 1-1. L—Mussina, 11-8. HRs—Baltimore, R.Alomar (14), By.Anderson (33), C. Ripken (19), R. Palmeiro (26). Cleveland, Thome (20), Belle (35), Giles (3).

Detroit	000	002	200	—4	10	0
Seattle	200	300	10x	—6	8	0

Sager, Urbani (5), R. Lewis (7), M. Myers (8) and Austmus; Hitchcock, Comona (7), Charlton (8), M. Jackson (9) and D. Wilson. W—Hitchcock, 10-4. L—Sager, 2-2. Sv—M. Jackson (4).

Milwaukee	002	000	102	—5	6	0
California	100	010	22x	—4	8	0

D'Amico, Garcia (7) and Levitz; D.Springer, Percival (8) and Borders. Fabregas (8); W—D. Springer, 1-0. L—D'Amico, 3-3. Sv—Percival (27). HRs—California, C. Davis (16), Arias (2), Milwaukee, G. Vaughn (29), Js.Valentin (14).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia	000	021	01x	—4	13	0
Pittsburgh	200	011	02x	—7	7	0

Schilling, Bottalico (8) and Santiago; Neagle, Ericks (8), Plesac (9) and Kendall. W— Ericks, 2-3. L— Bottalico, 2-5. Sv— Plesac (8). HRs— Pittsburgh, Merced (15). Philadelphia, Santiago (16).

Los Angeles	010	000	200	—3	9	0
Houston	002	000	02x	—4	10	1

R.Martinez, Guthrie (7), Osuna (8) and Piazza; Wall, Darwin (8), B.Wagner (9) and R. Wilkins. W—Darwin, 8-9. L—Guthrie, 2-1. Sv—B. Wagner (6). HRs—Houston, Biggio (11). Los Angeles, Karros (23).

New York	010	000	012	—4	9	0
Cincinnati	010	060	00x	—7	11	1

P.Wilson, DiPoto (5), Person (6), Byrd (8) and Hundley; Smiley, Carrasco (8), Le.Smith (9) and J. Oliver. W—Smiley, 9-9. L—P. Wilson, 4-6. HRs—Cincinnati, E. Davis (18). New York, Hundley (26).

San Diego	006	000	000	03	3	0
Florida	000	000	000	00	4	0

(11 innings)

Ashby, Tl.Worrell (7), Bochtler (9), Hoffman (10) and Flaherty; Rapp, Weathers (8), Y. Perez (8), Te.Mathews (8), Nen (10), Pall (11) and C. Johnson. W—Hoffman, 6-4. L—Pall, 1-1.

Montreal	000	003	110	—5	13	1
St. Louis	001	000	000	—1	3	1

Fassero and Webster; Osborne, T. J.Mathews (8), Fossas (9) and Pagnozzi. W— Fassero, 10-7. L— Osborne, 9-6.

Chicago	223	220	05x	—17	17	0
Colorado	000	004	000	—4	10	2

Navarro, Caskan (6), T. Adams (7) and Houston; Freeman, M. Munoz (4), Holmes (4), Leskanic (6), Painter (8) and Owens. W— Navarro, 8-9. L— Freeman, 7-7. Sv— Adams (2). HR— Colorado, Bichette (20). Chicago, McRae (6), Sosa (34), Houston (3), L. Gomez (16), J.Hernandez (6).

Atlanta	001	010	000	—2	6	0
San Francisco	100	000	000	—1	5	2

Glavine, Clontz (7), Wohlers (9) and J. Lopez; M.Lefler, Creek (7), DeLucia (8) and Manwaring. W— Glavine, 11-5. L— M. Lefler, 4-10. Sv— Wohlers (24). HR— Atlanta, Grissom (17).

SATURDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland	002	000	000	—2	9	0
Baltimore	400	007	30x	—14	14	0

Hershiser, Embree (6), Mesa (8) and Pena; Wells, Mills (8) and Zaun. W—Wells, 7-10. L—Hershiser, 10-7. HRs—Baltimore, Palmeiro (27), Bonilla (12), Devereaux (6).

Texas	000	100	210	2—4	8	1
Chicago	000	040	002	0—6	7	2

K.Hill, Heredia (9), Vosberg (10) and Velle, L. Rodriguez (9); Tapani, Karchner (8), R. Hernandez (8), Simas (10) and Karkovice. Machada (10). W—Heredia, 2-3. L—Simas, 0-7. Sv—Vosberg (6). HRs—Texas, Hamilton (3), Chicago, Mouton (5).

Oakland	006	002	200	—4	9	0
Toronto	000	330	00x	—6	6	2

Wasdin, Reyes (6), Corsi (8) and Steinbach; Hanson, Crabtree (7), Timlin (9) and O'Brien. W—Hanson, 9-12. L—Wasdin, 6-3. Sv—Timlin (18). HRs—Oakland, Berroa (26), Stairs (5). Toronto, Carter (25).

Milwaukee	000	000	000	—0	6	2
California	041	000	02x	—7	9	0

McDonald and Matheny; Finley and Slaught. W—Finley, 11-8. L—McDonald, 10-4. HR—California, Snow (13).

Kansas City	300	000	001	—4	9	1
New York	004	000	01x	—5	10	0

Belcher, Pichardo (8) and Mackanzie; Rogers, M. Rivera (7), Wetteland (9) and Girardi. W—Rogers, 7-5. L—Belcher, 9-6. Sv—Wetteland (36).

Boston	013	010	004	—9	13	1
Minnesota	102	000	200	—5	9	3

Gordon, Slocumb (9) and Haselman, Hatteberg (9); Robertson, Trombley (5), Naulty (9), Guardado (9), Hansell (9) and Walbeck. W—Gordon, 8-5. L—Naulty, 3-1.

Detroit	022	300	000	—7	10	2
Seattle	525	001	98x	—13	17	0

B.Williams, Gohr (1), Lima (6), Olson (8) and Parent; M.Wagner, Meacham (3), T. Davis (4), Ayala (7) and D. Wilson. W—T. Davis, 1-2. L—B. Williams, 2-8. HRs—Detroit, Higginson (16), Fielder (20). Seattle, A. Rodriguez (22), Griffey 2 (31), Sorrento (16).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York	001	040	060	—5	8	0
Cincinnati	201	012	10x	—7	13	1

M.Clark, Mlicki (6), Franco (8) and Hundley; Saikaid, Service (5), Carrasco (7), Shaw (8), Brantley (9) and Taubensee. W— Service, 1-0. L— M. Clark, 10-8. Sv— Brantley (28). HR—New York, Gilkey (21).

Atlanta	000	014	000	—5	7	2
San Francisco	000	100	00x	—7	9	1

Woodall, Borowski (4), Borbon (6), McMichael (7) and J. Lopez; Gardner, Poole (8), Beck (9) and Decker, Lampkin (9). W—Gardner, 9-3. L—Woodall, 0-2. Sv—Beck (28). HRs—Atlanta, Klesko (28), Dye (6). San Francisco, M. Williams (22), McCarty (5).

Philadelphia	101	000	000	—2	9	1
Pittsburgh	001	000	000	—1	5	1

Mathelland, Santiago, Parris, Dessens (5), May (7), Morel (7). M. Wilkins (8), Kendall. W— Mathelland, 8-7. L— Parris, 0-1.

Chicago	001	000	122	—6	10	0
Colorado	003	122	02x	—10	12	1

Telemaco, Myers (5), Caskan (6), Bottenfield (7), Wendell (8), Housten; M.Thompson, Hawblitzel (8), J. Reed. W— M. Thompson, 4-7. L— Telemaco, 4-5. HRs— Chicago, McRae (7), Colorado, Galarraga 2 (28), Castilla (25), McCracken (1).

Montreal	020	001	000	—3	4	2
St. Louis	202	101	00x	—6	7	0

Dyer, Manuel (3), Juden (5), Scott (7), D. Veres (8) and D.Fletcher, Speier (7), Webster (8); A.Benes, Eckersley (9) and Pagnozzi. W—A. Benes, 9-8. L—Dyer, 5-3. Sv—Eckersley (17). HRs—Montreal, D. Fletcher (9). St. Louis, Gant (18).

San Diego	013	006	091	—28	19	2
Florida	430	012	02x	—12	17	2

Tewksbury, Bergman (4), Florie (6), Vitione (6), Blair (8), Bochtler (9) and Flaherty; Burkett, Y. Perez (6), Powell (6), T.Mathews (8), Pall (8), Weathers (8) and C. Johnson. Natal (7). W—Vitione, 1-1. L—T. Mathews, 2-4. HRs—San Diego, Finley (19), Flaherty (7), Deer (4).

Los Angeles	101	000	002	01—4	11	0
Houston	000	220	000	00—5	8	1

(11 innings)

Park, Dreifort (5), Radinsky (7), Osuna (9), Td.Worrell (11) and Piazza; Drabek, X. Hernandez (8), W. Wagner (9), T. Clark (9) and Kaarr, Manwaring (9). W—Osuna, 6-4. L—T. Clark, 0-1. Sv—Td.Worrell (26). HR—Los Angeles, Ashley (5).

Japanese Leagues

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Hiroshima	47	33	0	.588	—
Chunichi	43	37	0	.538	4
Yomiuri	43	39	0	.524	5
Yakult	41	40	0	.506	6½
Yokohama	36	46	0	.439	12
Hanshin	34	49	0	.410	14½

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Yokohama 6, Hiroshima 3
Yakult 3, Chunichi 0
Yomiuri 3, Hanshin 2

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Yokohama 9, Hiroshima 5
Chunichi 6, Yakult 5
Hanshin 4, Yomiuri 3

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Nippon Ham	50	35	2	.588	—
Orix	43	36	3	.544	4
Kintetsu	39	40	1	.494	8
Lotte	39	41	2	.488	8½
Daiei	37	45	1	.451	11½
Seibu	34	45	3	.430	13

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Kintetsu 9, Nippon Ham 0
Daiei 2, Orix 1
Lotte 8, Seibu 1

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Kintetsu 3, Nippon Ham 1
Daiei 4, Orix 1
Seibu 10, Lotte 1

Football

CFL Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts.
Hamilton	4	1	0	150	147	8
Toronto	4	1	0	172	96	8
Montreal	2	3	0	139	139	4
Ottawa	1	4	0	91	163	2

WESTERN DIVISION

Calgary	4	0	0	174	69	8
Edmonton	3	2	0	118	99	6
Saskatchewan	2	3	0	109	138	4
Winnipeg	2	3	0	88	148	4
British Columbia	0	5	0	115	157	0

SATURDAY'S RESULT

Hamilton 28, British Columbia 24

NFL PRESEASON

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Indianapolis 10, New Orleans 3
Dallas 35, Oakland 34
San Diego 20, Pittsburgh 10

Auto Racing

German Grand Prix

Leading results Sunday on Hockenheim's 6.8 kilometer (4.2 miles) track: 1, Damon Hill, Britain, Williams, one hour, 21 minutes and 43.417 seconds (average speed 225.410 kph); 2, Jean Alesi, France, Benetton, 11.542 seconds behind; 3, Jacques Villeneuve, Canada, Williams, 33.926; 4, Michael Schumacher, Germany, Ferrari, 41.517; 5, David Coulthard, Britain, McLaren, 42.194; 6, Rubens Barrichello, Brazil, 1:42.099; 7, Olivier Panis, France, Ligier, 1:43.912; 8, Heinz-Harald Frentzen, Germany, Sauber, one lap; 9, Mika Salo, Finland, Tyrrell, 1 lap; 10, Martin Brundle, Britain, Jordan, 1 lap.

World drivers' championship standings (after 11 rounds): 1, Damon Hill, Britain, 73 points; 2, Jacques Villeneuve, Canada, 52; 3, Jean Alesi, France, 31; 4, Michael Schumacher, Germany, 29; 5, David Coulthard, Britain, 18; 6 equal, Mika Hakkinen, Finland, 16; 6 equal, Gerhard Berger, Austria, 16; 8, equal, Olivier Panis, France, 11; 8, equal, Rubens Barrichello, Brazil, 11; 10, Eddie Irvine, Britain, 9.

Soccer

European Cups Draw

Draw for the qualifying rounds of the 1996-97 Champions Cup and Cup Winners Cup:

CHAMPIONS CUP

(First leg Aug. 7, second leg Aug. 21)

Club Bruges vs. Slovan Bucharest; Glasgow Rangers vs. Alonia Vladikavkaz; IFK Goteborg vs. Ferencvaros; Grasshoppers Zurich vs. Slavia Prague; Maccabi Tel Aviv vs. Fenerbahce; Panathinaikos vs. Rosenborg; Rapid Vienna vs. Dynamo Kiev; Widzew Lodz vs. Brondby.

CUP WINNERS CUP

(First leg Aug. 8, second leg Aug. 22)

FK Brann vs. Shelbourne; Chelmon Homenne vs. Flamurtari; FC Constructorul vs. Hapoel Irani Rishon; Dynamo Batumi vs. Hovner Bolfsburg; Glenlaren vs. Sparta Prague; Karabakh Agdam vs. MyPa 47; Kispest Honved vs. Slega Jugomagnat; Kotlik Abavian vs. AEK Larnaca; Llansantffraid vs. Rach Chorzow; MPCC Mozyr vs. FC Beykjavik; Olimpija vs. Lawski Sofia; Red Star vs. Hearts of Midlothian; Sedam Tottian vs. Niva Vinnitsa; Sion vs. Kuopio Skaidtot; FC Universitate vs. Vaduz Valleta vs. Gloria Bistrita; FC Varteks vs. U.S. Luxembourg.

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER

Tampa Bay 4, Los Angeles 3
Kansas City 4, New England 2
Dallas 3, Colorado 0

STANDINGS Eastern Conference— Tampa Bay 36; D.C. 22; NY-NJ 21; New England 17; Columbus 14. Western Conference— Los Angeles 35; Dallas 31; Kansas City 29; San Jose 28; Colorado 25.

Tennis

GENERALI OPEN

IN KITZBUEHEL, AUSTRIA

SEMIFINALS

Alberto Berasategui, Spain (5), def. Emilio Alvarez, Spain, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3; Alex Corretja, Spain (11), def. Juan-Albert Viloca, Spain, 7-6 (7-4), 6-1.

FINAL

Berasategui def. Corretja 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

Golf

Dutch Open

Leading scores Sunday after the fourth and final round of the 650,000 pounds ($1,000,000) Sun Dutch Open European PGA Golf Tournament on the par-71, 6,834-yard (6,270-meter) Hilversumsche course:

Mark McNulty, Zimba.	67-65-66-68—266
Scott Hoch, U.S.	70-68-63-66—267
F. Nobilo, N. Zealand	69-68-64-68—269
R. Russell, Scotland	68-68-67-66—269
John Huston, U.S.	69-65-69-69—272
J. v. de Velde, France	65-70-69-68—272
Philip Price, Wales	67-72-69-65—273
G. Chalmers, Australia	72-66-71-65—274
D. Chopra, Sweden	69-70-68-67—274
Ross McFarlane, Eng.	68-68-68-70—274
L. Westwood, England	71-69-67-68—275
D. Howell, England	71-65-69-70—275
M. McLean, England	73-67-69-67—276
A. Collart, Scotland	73-68-67-68—276
J. Spence, England	71-67-69-69—276
P. O'Malley, Australia	67-69-70-70—276

Cricket

FIRST TEST

PAKISTAN VS. ENGLAND, 4TH DAY

SUNDAY, IN LONDON

Pakistan 1st Innings: 340
England 1st Innings: 285
Pakistan 2d Innings: 352-5
England 2d Innings: 74-1

Rugby

THE BENSON SERIES

IN BRISBANE

New Zealand 32, Australia 25

Transitions

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

CHICAGO—Acquired C Pat Borders from California for RHP Robert Ellis.

CLEVELAND—Put RHP Jack McDowell on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to July 22. Bought contract of INF Casey Candaele from Buffalo, AA.

MILWAUKEE—Extended contract of RHP Mike Fetters through 1998 season.

NEW YORK—Activated 2B Pat Kelly from the 15-day disabled list. Sent LHP Billy Brewer to Columbus, IL. Recalled INF Matt Howard from Columbus, IL.

SEATTLE—Signed SS Alex Rodriguez to 4-year contract extension, keeping him with team through 2000 season.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

HOUSTON—Activated OF Brian Hunter from 15-day disabled list. Optioned OF Ray Montgomery to Tucson, PCL.

SAN FRANCISCO—Traded C Kirt Manwaring to Houston for C Rick Wilkins and cash.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

CLEVELAND—Signed F Vitaly Potapenko.

The Week Ahead

SUNDAY, JULY 28

OLYMPICS, Atlanta, Georgia — Summer Olympic Games, through Aug. 4.

AUTO RACING, Hockenheim, Germany — Formula One, German Grand Prix.

MONDAY, JULY 29

TENNIS, Los Angeles — Los Angeles Open, through Aug. 4; Amsterdam — Gratsch Open, through Aug. 4.

TUESDAY, JULY 30

No major events.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31

TENNIS, Cincinnati — ATP Senior Tour Event, through Aug. 3.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1

GOLF, Goteborg, Sweden — Scandinavian Masters, through Aug. 4; Grand Blanc, Michigan — Buick Open, through Aug. 4.

CRICKET, Edinburgh, Scotland — Scotland vs. Pakistan.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2

GOLF, Belton, Missouri — VFW Senior Championship, through Aug. 4; Tottori, Japan — Mizuno Ladies, through Aug. 4.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3

RUGBY UNION, South Africa — South Africa vs. Australia, test.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 4

OLYMPICS, Summer Olympic Games, Closing Ceremonies.

IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet

All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:
http://www.iht.com/IHT/SPORTS/bbl.html

SPORTS



Brian Bahr/Agence France-Presse

Chicago shortstop Ozzie Guillen leaping to avoid Mark McLemore of Texas after completing a double play.

Strawberry Hits 300th Homer

Smash in 9th Gives Yankees Victory Over Royals

The Associated Press

Darryl Strawberry won the game Sunday with his 300th career home run, a two-run drive in the ninth inning that led the New York Yankees over the Kansas City Royals, 3-2.

Strawberry's homer, his third since joining the Yankees on July 7, came off Jason Jacome (0-3) after a leadoff walk to Tin Martinez. Strawberry, in a 6-for-30 slump, sent a 3-2 pitch into the right-center field bleachers. It was his first homer in 48 at-bats since July 13, when he connected twice at Baltimore.

John Wetteland pitched a perfect ninth as the Yankees won their third straight over the visiting Royals.

Jim Leyritz put New York ahead with an run-batted-in groundout in the second, but Jose Offerman's homer gave the Royals a 2-1 lead in the third.

Kansas City wasted a strong performance by Kevin Appier, who allowed four hits in eight innings. Appier, who agreed Thursday to a $14.9 million, three-year contract extension through 1999, struck out seven and walked four.

Dwight Gooden gave up both runs and seven hits in eight innings, striking out one and walking none.

Blue Jays 1, A's 0 In Toronto, Pat Hentgen held the A's to three hits and stopped their team-record 23-game home run streak in the Toronto victory.

The Athletics came within two games of tying the major league mark for consecutive games with a home run. The 1941 Yankees connected in 25 straight and Detroit matched it in 1994.

"I didn't really think about it," Hentgen said. "If I'd given up a home run and we still won — who cares?"

Hentgen (12-6) was on a streak of his own, winning his fifth straight start for his third shutout of the season and sixth of his career. He struck out seven and walked one in his club-leading fourth complete game of the year.

Carlos Delgado hit his 18th home run of the season, connecting off Ariel Prieto (2-4) in the sixth.

Twins 2, Red Sox 0 Rick Aguilera won consecutive starts for the first time in more than nine years, and Minnesota took advantage of six unearned runs off Aaron Sele.

Arquimedez Pozo pulled visiting Boston within a run in the ninth, hitting a grand slam off Eddie Guardado for his first career home run. It was the 13th career at-bat for Pozo, who won Saturday's game with a three-run triple in the ninth.

John Valentin then singled off Dan Naulty but Mo Vaughn grounded into a double play. Naulty got his fourth save when Kevin Mitchell flied out.

Aguilera (4-4) gave up home runs to Vaughn and Mike Stanley and trailed 3-2, but the Twins scored four unearned runs in the fifth and sent Sele (4-8) to his third straight loss.

Aguilera, primarily a reliever since 1988, hadn't won back-to-back starts since May 1987. He gave up seven hits in seven innings, struck out seven and walked one.

Mets 7, Reds 1 In the National League, in Cincinnati, Bobby Jones pitched a three-hitter and Todd Hundley hit a three-run shot that lifted the Blue Jays past Oakland.

Yankees 5, Royals 4 Strawberry capped a four-run third inning with a run-scoring single and Kenny Rogers allowed six hits in six innings for host New York.

Red Sox 9, Twins 5 Pozo, making his first major league start for Boston, broke a 5-5 tie in the ninth with a bases-loaded triple and scored on John Valentin's single, stopping host Minnesota's five-game winning streak.

Mariners 13, Tigers 7 In Seattle, Ken Griffey homered twice and became the Mariners' career RBI leader in a victory over Detroit.

Padres 20, Marlins John Flaherty hit a go-ahead grand slam in a nine-run eighth inning as visiting San Diego rallied from a six-run deficit to beat Florida, 20-12, Saturday.

Reds 7, Mets 5 Lenny Harris singled in the go-ahead run in the sixth inning as Cincinnati rallied for its sixth straight victory, beating visiting New York.

Mets starter Mark Clark (10-8) got the Reds' rally started when he hit Jeff Branson, who took third on Willie Green's single and scored on Thomas Howard's infield out. Harris then singled in the winner.

Giants 7, Braves 5 Matt Williams and David McCarty hit back-to-back home runs in a seven-run fourth inning as host San Francisco beat Atlanta. Williams's 22d homer came after Barry Bonds singled to start the fourth against Brad Woodall. McCarty followed with his fifth home run, and Jacob Cruz and Rich Aurilia added run-scoring hits.

Phillies 2, Pirates 1 In Pittsburgh, Terry Mulholland pitched a five-hitter for his third complete game of the season and Philadelphia won for just the second time in 15 games.

Cardinals 6, Expos 3 Andy Benes allowed four hits in eight innings against Montreal to win his sixth straight decision, stopping a five-game losing streak for host St. Louis.

Dodgers 6, Astros 5 In Houston, Billy Ashley tied the score with a three-run homer in the ninth and Eric Karros singled home the winning run the 11th off Terry Clark.

Rockies 10, Cubs 6 Andres Galarraga drove in five runs with a single and a pair of two-run homers and host Colorado ended Chicago's four-game winning streak.

Quinton McCracken and Vinny Castilla also homered for Colorado, and Mark Thompson pitched seven innings to win for the first time since May 19.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

hit his 29th homer as New York snapped a six-game losing streak.

Owner Marge Schott was back at Riverfront Stadium for the first time since being banned from her office, luxury box and field-level seat by major league baseball. Schott was on the field before the game, talking with Reds players and their families. John Allen, the Reds' interim chief executive officer, said baseball had allowed a partial lifting of the ban.

Hundley's solo homer started a five-run sixth inning. The Mets tied a team record by homering in their 12th straight game.

Jones (9-6) walked one and struck out five in his second complete game. The Mets went 1-5 on their road trip that began with three games in Colorado.

Kevin Jarvis (4-3) was charged with all seven Mets runs.

In games played on Saturday:

Angels 7, Brewers 0 J.T. Snow hit a grand slam and Chuck Finley pitched a six-hitter, leading California to victory against visiting Milwaukee and long-time nemesis Ben McDonald.

Finley extended his scoreless-inning streak to 16⅔ innings with his 12th career shutout. He retired 14 straight at one point and finished his third complete game this year with nine strikeouts and one walk.

Rangers 6, White Sox 4 Lee Stevens tripled in the go-ahead run in the 10th inning and Texas rallied from a 4-1 deficit to beat host Chicago. The White Sox have lost eight of their last 10 games.

Orioles 14, Indians 2 Baltimore scored 10 runs at home off Cleveland's Orel Hershiser, including a grand slam by Rafael Palmeiro, and ended a five-game losing streak.

Blue Jays 6, Athletics 4 In Toronto, Joe Carter became the third player to homer to the SkyDome's upper level.

Loser to Contender in One Trade

Major League Baseball/ **MURRAY CHASS**

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the next few days, an undetermined number of players will very likely get the opportunity to experience what John Flaherty and Chris Gomez have experienced this season, what Mike Aldrete has also experienced this season and last, and what David Cone has experienced twice in the past.

It happens to different players every season: They are traded from teams that are far out of division races to playoff contenders.

The next few days will be critical because, until midnight Wednesday, clubs can trade players without having waivers on them. Because of the need for waivers, trading becomes more difficult afterward, although by no means impossible.

For players who are traded upward, their seasons instantly become more meaningful. "Obviously, I was excited," Flaherty said, discussing his trade from Detroit to San Diego on June 18. "I think that's an understatement. For me, it's the first time being in a pennant race.

"It's something every player looks forward to in his career. In Detroit, you went to the ballpark to play games, hoping to see some improvement. Here you go to the park looking forward to playing games. It's fun to go to the park every day. It's still early, but it's been very exciting."

When catcher Flaherty and shortstop Gomez were traded for catcher Brad Ausmus and shortstop Andujar Cedeno, the Tigers were 21½ games out of first; the Padres were 21 games closer and felt they needed to improve themselves at shortstop to stay in contention.

"Everybody knew going to spring training and coming into this year that we weren't going to be a winning team," Flaherty said of the Tigers. "We understood we were going to be looking for some bright spots and looking to the future. I don't think we realized it was going to be as bad as it was."

Gaining his freedom from the hapless Tigers has not only catapulted Flaherty into a pennant race but also elevated his performance. In 47 games with Detroit, Flaherty had 38 hits in 152 at-bats for a .250 average; he collected 38 hits in 108 at-bats in his first 27 games with the Padres for a .352 average.

More impressively, entering Sunday's game, he had a 27-game hitting streak, the longest in the major leagues this season and surpassing Gabby Hartnett's 1937 streak as the second-longest for a catcher in major league history. Among catchers, only Benito Santiago (34 in 1987) had a longer streak.

Gomez has benefited, too. After hitting .242 (31 for 128) in 48 games for the Tigers, he batted .320 (39 for 122) in his first 32 games with San Diego.

"I guess this is better because I'm having a great time now," Gomez said, without sounding like someone who was having a great time.

"It's been stressful, having to move, changing leagues and teams," he added. "It's not that I was looking to get out. I was drafted there. The Tigers were my only team in professional baseball. I wanted to experience winning in a Tigers uniform, but it's not going to happen."

In the present context, though, Gomez conceded: "It's fun for me. It's a pennant race, something I've never been in." Gomez is not alone in having mixed feelings about midseason trades.

"There's a lot of mixed emotions that go along with it," said Aldrete, who has moved from noncontenders to contenders twice in less than a year — Oakland to California last Aug. 24, the Angels to the Yankees on June 12. "You go to spring training, and you make a commitment to go through the wars with that team. Whether it's going to the World Series or coming in last place, you kind of commit to say, 'Hey, good, bad or indifferent, we're going to go through this together.' "

Warren Newson was traded by the Chicago White Sox to Seattle two weeks before the July 31 deadline last season. "I had mixed feelings," he said, "because that's the only big league team I've been with and I had a lot of friends there. But once I got over to Seattle and saw the atmosphere there, I just wanted to try to help them go to the playoffs."

IN CHICAGO, the outfielder said, "we just knew everything bad was going to happen that day. Some time during the game, something was going to go wrong and we were going to lose. But then it changed. I went to the ballpark knowing we were going to win in some kind of way. It was night and day."

Mariano Duncan, the Yankees' second baseman, has been in post-season play four times, reaching the World Series twice. He has had no problem forsaking losers for winners.

"I think so far every team I've played for has been in post-season," he said. "There's no question it's more fun. I remember last year when I got traded back to Cincinnati. Mike Jackson and Mark Portugal and Dave Burba came over from the Giants. They came to me and asked me, 'How do you feel when you win the division and play in the playoff?' I said, 'Hey, that's a great feeling.' "

In recent years, David Cone has been the ultimate hired gun, the player traded to a contender without any guarantee that he would be there the following April. The Mets traded him to Toronto on Aug. 27, 1992, and the Blue Jays sent him to the Yankees last July 28.

"I would say there's a definite added dimension to the adrenaline flow you get from the opportunity to pitch in a pennant race," Cone said. "I felt really lucky to be a part of it. On one hand, you kind of feel guilty because you get to sneak into the back door of a pennant race, but you're lucky to get the opportunity."

CONE RECALLED the day the Blue Jays won the World Series in 1992. "I wasn't sure what to do," he related. "I'd been there only two months. I sort of sat in the corner and watched everybody. Pat Gillick came over and said, 'We wouldn't be here without you.' I've never forgotten that. That meant a lot."

General managers who have players (particularly pitchers) that contenders covet are trying to extract better packages by waiting as long as possible to make their deals. "A lot of people are waiting for the deadline," said Jim Bowden, the Cincinnati Reds' general manager. "We're working on a couple of deals that are monstrous."

The Reds have been viewed as a club wanting to slash its payroll. Early this month, Bowden called other clubs and invited them to scout his players for possible trades, telling them, in effect, that if the Reds fell out of the race, he was prepared to deal.

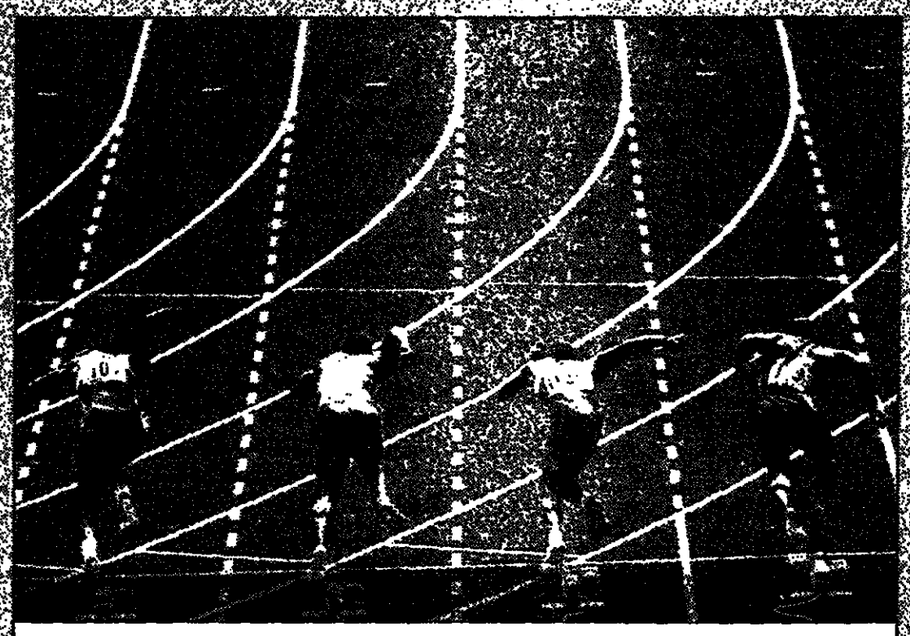
But now the Reds lurk not far behind the National League Central leaders. What to do? Trade off high-salaried veterans or pick up a player or two who could help the Reds defend their 1995 division championship?

"Whether we're pretenders or contenders isn't something we're waiting day by day to see," Bowden said. "If we can make a deal to get younger and better in the long run, we'll do that. If we can make a deal that will help us in the short run that doesn't cost a lot in players, we'll make it."

This year, Burba and Portugal, two of the pitchers Bowden got a year ago, are trade candidates again. So is John Smiley, another starter, and Jeff Brantley and Lee Smith, the team's top two relievers. Bowden said teams have expressed a lot of interest, too, in outfielder Eric Davis and first baseman Hal Morris.

Among other players who are candidates for pre-deadline trades are Bobby Bonilla of Baltimore, Kevin Mitchell and Jamie Moyer of Boston, Ricky Bones of Milwaukee, Mark Leiter of San Francisco, Curt Schilling and Terry Mulholland of Philadelphia and Tim Belcher of Kansas City.

THIS WEEK ON EUROSPORT



The Centennial Olympic Games enters its final week and Eurosport will be on air for 24 hours per day to see who takes Olympic glory; who will be the fastest, the highest and the strongest men and women in Atlanta?

Athletics : 29 July - 3 August, LIVE.
The men's 100m is for many people the pinnacle of the games and Linford Christie will be attempting to win the title for the second time.

Boxing : 29 July - 4 August, LIVE.
The best amateur boxers in the world will be trying to follow in the footsteps of Cassius Clay and Sugar Ray Leonard and win the gold medal.

Gymnastics : 29 - 30 July, LIVE.
The men's competition reaches its climax as the world's top gymnasts compete for the Olympic title.

Basketball : 29 July - 4 August, LIVE.
The Dream Team will be trying to win gold for America in the men's basketball competition for the eleventh time.

Eurosport, the sports TV channel for Europe, covering the best action from Europe and around the world, is available throughout Europe, via cable and satellite.

NFL Hall Of Fame Inducts 5

The Associated Press

CANTON, Ohio — Dan Dierdorf was welcomed home Saturday during induction ceremonies at the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

Dierdorf, the durable St. Louis Cardinals offensive lineman and television analyst who grew up a mile from the Hall, was inducted along with offensive lineman Lou Creekmur, coach Joe Gibbs, wide receiver Charlie Joiner and defensive back Mel Renfro.

Dierdorf spent 13 years in the NFL, all in St. Louis with the Cardinals. Never on a championship team, he was nonetheless one of the top offensive linemen of his era.

Creekmur, who played guard and tackle from 1950 to 1959, came out of William & Mary to help the Detroit Lions to NFL championships in 1952, 1953 and 1957.

Gibbs, who coached the Washington Redskins to three Super Bowl titles, was presented by his former mentor, Don Coryell.

Joiner played for the Houston Oilers (1969-72), Cincinnati Bengals (1972-75) and San Diego Chargers (1976-86), catching 750 passes for 12,146 yards and 65 touchdowns. The Grambling College graduate played more games as a wide receiver than any other NFL player.

Renfro, renowned as a cornerback, safety and kick returner for the Dallas Cowboys from 1964 to 1977, was selected to the Pro Bowl in his first 10 seasons. He played in four Super Bowls.



Junji Kurokawa/Agence France-Presse

Chargers linemen tackling Jerome Bettis of the Steelers at an NFL game in Tokyo.

OLYMPICS SCOREBOARD

MEDALS

COUNTRY STANDINGS

	G	S	B	Tot.
United States	18	20	7	45
Russia	14	10	6	30
France	10	5	12	27
China	8	8	6	22
Australia	7	7	10	24
Italy	7	5	6	18
Poland	5	4	3	12
Germany	3	10	15	28
Cuba	3	4	7	14
Japan	3	4	2	9
South Korea	3	4	2	9
Hungary	3	2	5	10
New Zealand	3	1	1	5
Ireland	3	0	1	4
Turkey	3	0	1	4
Canada	2	3	3	8
Belgium	2	1	2	5
Ukraine	2	0	3	5
South Africa	2	0	1	3
Belarus	1	3	2	6
Greece	1	3	0	4
Brazil	1	2	4	7
Romania	1	2	3	6
Great Britain	1	2	2	5
Kazakhstan	1	2	1	4
Finland	1	2	0	3
Czech Republic	1	1	1	3
North Korea	1	1	1	3
Slovakia	1	0	1	2
Yugoslavia	1	0	1	2
Armenia	1	0	0	1
Costa Rica	1	0	0	1
Ecuador	1	0	0	1
Switzerland	1	0	0	1
Bulgaria	0	3	4	7
Spain	0	1	2	3
Austria	0	1	1	2
Norway	0	1	1	2
Sweden	0	1	1	2
Jamaica	0	1	0	1
Namibia	0	1	0	1
Uzbekistan	0	1	0	1
Netherlands	0	0	7	7
Denmark	0	0	1	1
Georgia	0	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	1	1
Moldova	0	0	1	1
Mongolia	0	0	1	1
Trinidad	0	0	1	1

BASEBALL

SATURDAY'S RESULTS
Japan 13, Nicaragua 6
Cuba 20, Italy 6
United States 15, Australia 5 (7 innings)
SUNDAY'S RESULTS
South Korea 11, Netherlands 3

BASKETBALL

MEN
FRIDAY'S RESULTS
Australia 101, Puerto Rico 96
Lithuania 85, Angola 49
Yugoslavia 101, Brazil 82
Croatia 90, Argentina 75
United States 133, China 70
SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Lithuania 116, China 55
Australia 103, Greece 62
WOMEN
SATURDAY'S RESULTS
South Korea 95, Zaire 71
Ukraine 87, Cuba 75
Italy 66, Japan 52
Brazil 98, China 83
United States 96, Australia 79
Russia 68, Canada 49

BEACH VOLLEYBALL

MEN
SEMIFINALS
Michael Dodd and Mike Whitmarsh, U.S., def. Joao Carlos Pereira Brenha Alves and Luis Miguel Barbosa Maia, Portugal, 15-13; Karch Kiraly and Kent Steffes (3), U.S., def. John Child and Mark Heese (8), Canada, 15-11; *Michael Dodd and Mike Whitmarsh*, (4), U.S. def. Joao Carlos Pereira Brenha Alves and Luis Miguel Barbosa Maia (18), Portugal, 15-13.
GOLD MEDAL
Kent Steffes and Karch Kiraly (3), U.S., def. Mike Whitmarsh and Michael Dodd (4), U.S., 12-5, 12-8.
BRONZE MEDAL
John Child *and Mark Heese, Canada, def.* Luis Miguel Barbosa Maia and Joao Carlos Pereira Brenha Alves, Portugal, 12-5, 12-8.
WOMEN
SEMIFINALS
Sandra Pires Tavares and Jacqueline L. "Jackie" Silva Cruz, Brazil, def. Barbra Fontana and Linda Hanley, U.S., 15-8.
GOLD MEDAL
Sandra Pires Tavares and Jacqueline L. Silva Cruz, Brazil, def. Monica Rodrigues and Adriana Samuel Ramos, Brazil, 12-11, 11-6.
BRONZE MEDAL
Natalie Cook and Kerri Ann Pottharst, Australia, def. Barbra Fontana Harris and Linda Hanley, U.S., 12-11, 12-7.

CANOE/KAYAK

MEN
CANOE SINGLE SLALOM
FINAL
1, Michal Martikan, Slovak Republic, 151.03; 2, Lukas Pollert, Czech Republic, 151.17; 3, Patrice Estanguet, France, 152.84; 4, Gareth Marriott, Britain, 155.83; 5, Herve Delamarre, France, 155.98; 6, Emmanuel Brugvin, France, 156.71; 7, Martin Lang, Germany, 159.91; 8, Ryszard Mordarski, Poland, 161.00.
CANADIAN PAIRS SLALOM
FINAL
1, France, (Frank Adisson, Wilfrid Forgues), 158.82; 2, Czech Rep., (Jiri Rohan, Miroslav Simek), 160.16; 3, Germany, (Andre Ehrenberg, Michael Senft), 163.72; 4, Germany, (Michael Trummer, Manfred Berro), 163.72; 5, France, (Emmanuel Del Rey, Thierry Saidi), 165.47; 6, Czech Rep., (Pavel Sterci, Petr Stercl), 168.45; 7, Poland, (Krzysztof Kolomanski, Michal Staniszewski), 169.95; 8, Canada, (Benoit Gauthier, Francois Letourneau), 172.67; 9, Switzerland, (Peter Matti, Ueli Matti), 173.67; 10, Slovakia, (Lubos Soska, Peter Soska), 175.38.
KAYAK SINGLE SLALOM
FIRST RUN
1, Oliver Fix, Germany, 141.22; 2, Thomas Becker, Germany, 144.48; 3, Ian Wiley, Ireland, 145.21; 4, Andraz Vehovar, Slovenia, 145.38; 5, Jochen Lettmann, Germany, 145.99; 6, Ian Raspin, Britain, 146.15; 7, Michael Reys, Netherlands, 146.79; 8, Scott Shipley, U.S., 148.31; 9, David Ford, Canada, 149.23; 10, Rich Weiss, U.S., 149.45.
WOMEN
KAYAK SINGLE SLALOM
FINAL
1, Stepanka Hilgertova, Czech Republic, 169.49; 2, Dana Chladek, U.S., 169.49; 3, Myriam Fox-Jerusalmi, France, 171.00; 4, Cristina Giai Pron, Italy, 171.84; 5, Gabriela Broskova, Slovak Republic, 172.57; 6, Anne Boixel, France, 172.79; 7, Cathy Hearn, U.S., 173.03; 8, Margaret Langford, Canada, 173.59.

CYCLING

MEN
TEAM PURSUIT
SEMIFINAL
Heat 1— 1, France, 4:06.880; 2, Italy, 4:08.460.
Heat 2— 1, Russia, 4:06.885; 2, Australia, 4:07.570.
FINAL
1, France, (Christophe Capelle, Philippe Ermenault, Jean-Michel Monin, Francis Moreau), 4:05.930; 2, Russia (Eduard Gritsun, Nikolay Kuznetsov, Aleksey Markov, Anton Chantyr), 4:07.730.
SPRINT
QUARTERFINALS
Gary Neiwand, Australia, def. Eyk Pokorny, Germany, 2-0; Curtis Harnett, Canada, def. Frederic Magne, France, 2-1; Marty Nothstein, U.S., def. Darryn Hill, Australia, 2-0; Jens Fiedler, Germany, def. Florian Rousseau, France, 2-0.
SEMIFINALS
Heat 1—1, Jens Fiedler, Germany, def. Gary Neiwand, Australia, 2-0.
Heat 2— Marty Nothstein, U.S., def. Curtis Harnett, Canada, 2-0.
GOLD MEDAL
Jens Fiedler, Germany, def. Marty Nothstein, U.S., 2-0.
BRONZE MEDAL
Curtis Harnett, Canada, def. Gary Neiwand, Australia, 2-0
POINTS RACE
FINAL
1, Silvio Martinello, Italy, 37; 2, Brian Walton, Canada, 29; 3, Stuart O'Grady, Australia, 27; 4, Vasyl Yakovlev, Ukraine, 24; 5, Francis Moreau, France, 24; 6, Juan Llaneras, Spain, 17; 7, Cho Ho-sung, S. Korea, 15; 8, Glenn Mcleay, New Zealand, 8; 9, Guido Fulst, Germany, 6; 10, Sergey Lavrenenko, Kazakhstan, 6.
WOMEN
INDIVIDUAL PURSUIT
QUARTERFINALS
Heat 1—Judith Arndt, Germany, 3:38.898 def. Rebecca Twigg, U.S., 3:41.611.
Heat 2—Yvonne McGregor, England, 3:41.287, def. Sarah Ulmer, New Zealand, 3:45.761.
Heat 3—Marion Clignet, France, 3:36.446, def. Rasa Mazeikyte, Lithuania, 3:42.129.
Heat 4—Antonella Bellutti, Italy, 3:32.371 def. Kathy Watt, Australia.
SEMIFINALS
Heat 1— 1, Marion Clignet, France, 3:35.412; 2, Judith Arndt, Germany, 3:38.744.
Heat 2 1, *Antonella Bellutti, Italy*, 3:34.404; 2, Yvonne McGregor, Britain, 3:40.885.
FINAL
1, Antonella Bellutti, Italy, 3:33.595; 2, Marion Clignet, France, 3:38.571.
POINTS RACE
FINAL
1, Nathalie Lancien, France, 24; 2, Ingrid Haringa, Netherlands, 23; 3, Lucy Tyler Sharman, Australia, 17; 4, Svetlana Samokhvalova, Russia, 14; 5, *Maureen Kalia Vergara, El Salvador*, 11; 6, Lyudmila Gorozhanskaya, Belarus, 11; 7, Tea Vikstedt-Nyman, Finland, 9; 8, Jacqueline Nelson, New Zealand, 8; 9, Seiko Hashimoto, Japan, 7; 10, Nada Cristofoli, Italy, 6.
SPRINT
SEMIFINALS
Heat 1—Michelle Ferris, Australia def. Ingrid Haringa, Netherlands, 2-0.
Heat 2—Felicia Ballanger, France def. Annett Neumann, Germany, 2-0.
BRONZE MEDAL
Ingrid Haringa, Netherlands, def. Annett Neumann, Germany, 2-1.
GOLD MEDAL
Felicia Ballanger, France, def. Michelle Ferris, Australia, 2-0.

DIVING

WOMEN
PLATFORM
PRELIMINARY ROUND
1, Fu Mingxia, China, 329.250 pts; 2, Becky Ruehl, U.S., 323.910; 3, Irina Vygouzova, Kazakhstan, 319.110; 4, Guo Jingjing, China, 315.390; 5, Annika Walter, Germany, 298.110; 6, Clara Clocan, Romania, 281.520; 7, Olena Zhupyna, Ukraine, 280.110; 8, Olga Khristoforova, Russia, 268.650; 9, Natalya Chikina, Kazakhstan, 267.180; 10, Anja Richter, Austria, 266.130; 11, Ute Wetzig, Germany, 258.930; 12, Mary Ellen Clark, U.S., 253.890; 13, Maria Jose Alcala, Mexico, 252.360; 14, Hayley Allen, England, 251.730; 15, Myong Hwa Choe, North Korea, 248.100; 16, Radoslava Gueorguieva, Bulgaria, 246.060; 17, Lesley Ward, England, 244.980; 18, Svitlana Serbina, Ukraine, 244.050.
SEMIFINALS
1, Fu Mingxia, China, 509.190 pts; 2, Guo Jingjing, China, 492.690; 3, Becky Ruehl, U.S., 487.290; 4, Irina Vygouzova, Kazakhstan, 477.510; 5, Annika Walter, Germany, 464.250; 6, *Olena* Zhupyna, Ukraine, 451.350; 7, Clara Clocan, Romania, 438.930; 8, Olga Khristoforova, Russia, 435.720; 9, Mary Ellen Clark, U.S., 428.760; 10, Anja Richter, Austria, 426.960; 11, Ute Wetzig, Germany, 410.370; 12, *Hayley Allen, England*, 410.160.
FINAL
1, Mingxia Fu, China, 521.58 points; 2, Annika Walter, Germany, 479.22; 3, Mary Ellen Clark, U.S., 472.95; 4, Becky Ruehl, U.S., 455.19; 5, Jingjing Guo, China, 447.21; 6, Olena Zhupyna, Ukraine, 437.01; 7, Irina Vygouzova, Kazakhstan, 432.60; 8, Olga Khristoforova, Russia, 426.12; 9, Hayley Allen, Britain, 418.11; 10, Clara Clocan, Romania, 413.46; 11, Anja Richter, Austria, 408.45; 12, Ute Wetzig, Germany, 367.35.

EQUESTRIAN

TEAM DRESSAGE
PRELIMINARIES
1, Germany 3708 points; 2, Netherlands 3544; 3, USA 3529; 4, France 3395; 5, Switzerland 3231; 6, Sweden 3215; 7, Spain 3131; 8, Britain 3045; 9, Italy 3013; 10, Canada 1462.

FIELD HOCKEY

MEN
FRIDAY'S RESULTS
India 0, Pakistan 0
Spain 7, United States 1
SATURDAY'S RESULTS
Australia 5, Malaysia 1
Britain 2, South Africa 0
Netherlands 3, South Korea 1
SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Pakistan 6, Argentina 2
WOMEN
FRIDAY'S RESULTS
United States 1, Germany 1
Australia 1, Britain 0
SATURDAY'S RESULTS
South Korea 2, Spain 0
Netherlands 4, Argentina 1
SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Britain 3, Germany 2
Australia 4, United States 0

HANDBALL

MEN
SATURDAY'S RESULTS
Spain 20, Algeria 14
Switzerland 33, Kuwait 16
Sweden 22, Russia 20
Egypt 24, Germany 22
Croatia 35, United States 27
France 37, Brazil 23
WOMEN
FRIDAY'S RESULTS
South Korea 33, Germany 20
SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Angola 19, South Korea 25
China 21, Denmark 33
United States 24, Hungary 30

SHOOTING

SKEET
QUALIFICATION ROUND
1, Ennio Falco, Italy, 125.0; 2, Andrea Benelli, Italy, 123.0; 3, Miroslaw Rzepkowski, Poland, 123.0; 4, Ole Rasmussen, Denmark, 122.0; 5, Nikolai Tiopliy, Russia, 122.0; 6, Boriss Timofejevs, Latvia, 122.0.
FINAL
1, Ennion Falco, Italy, 149 points; 2, Miroslaw Rzepkowski, Poland, 148; 3, Andrea Benelli, Italy, 147; 4, Ole Rasmussen, Denmark, 147; 5, Nikolai Tiopliy, Russia, 146; 6, Boriss Timofejevs, Latvia, 145.
50M FREE RIFLE 3-POSITION
PRELIMINARY ROUND
1, Jean-Pierre Amat, France, 1175.0; 2, Sergey Beliaev, Kazakhstan, 1175.0; 3, Goran Maksimovic, Yugoslavia, 1173.0; 4, Wolfram Jr. Walbel, Austria, 1170.0; 5, Rob Harbison, U.S., 1170.0; 6, Vaclav Becvar, Czech Rep., 1168.0; 7, Serguei Martynov, Belarus, 1166.0; 8, Jozef Gonci, Slovakia, 1166.0.
FINAL
1, Jean-Pierre Amat, France, 1273.9 points; 2, Sergey Beliaev, Kazakhstan, 1272.3; 3, Wolfram Walbel, Austria, 1269.6; 4, Goran Maksimovic, Yugoslavia, 1268.8; 5, Jozef Gonci, Slovakia, 1267.7; 6, Rob Harbison, U.S., 1267.7; 7, Vaclav Becvar, Czech Republic, 1264.0; 8, Serguei Martynov, Belarus, 1263.9.
WOMEN
25M SPORT PISTOL
FINAL
1, Li Duihong, China, 687.9 points; 2, Diana Yorgova, Bulgaria, 684.8; 3, Marina Logvinenko, Russia, 684.2; 4, Boo Soon-hee, South Korea, 683.9; 5, Gundegmaa Otryad, Mongolia, 681.3; 6, Jasna Sekaric, Yugoslavia, 680.4; 7, Nino Salukvadze, Georgia, 677.6; 8, Julita Macur, Poland, 677.4.

SOCCER

MEN
QUARTERFINALS
SATURDAY'S RESULTS
Portugal 2, France 1
Argentina 4, Spain 0

SOFTBALL

FRIDAY'S RESULTS
Canada 4, Netherlands 1
China 1, Taiwan 0
SATURDAY'S RESULTS
Australia 5, Canada 2
Netherlands 2, Puerto Rico 0
United States 3, China 2
Japan 5, Taiwan 1

VOLLEYBALL

MEN
SATURDAY'S RESULTS
Italy 3, Russia 0 (15-11, 15-6, 15-12)
Netherlds 3, Yugoslavia 0 (15-7, 15-6, 15-9)
Cuba 3, Argentina 0 (15-10, 15-12, 15-9)
Bulgaria 3, Poland 0 (15-4, 15-10, 15-7)
Brazil 3, United States 0 (15-11, 15-11, 15-7)
South Korea 3, Tunisia 0 (15-4, 15-6, 15-6)
WOMEN
FRIDAY'S RESULTS
Cuba 3, Germany 0 (15-6, 15-8, 15-4)
United States 3, Japan 0 (15-11, 15-7, 15-12)
Brazil 3, Canada 0 (15-6, 15-6, 15-11)
SUNDAY'S RESULTS
China 3, Japan 0 (16-14, 15-11, 15-10)
Brazil 3, Germany 1 (15-4, 13-15, 15-6, 15-8)
S. Korea 1, U.S. 3 (15-10, 13-15, 9-15, 3-15)
Netherlands 3, Ukraine 0 (15-3, 15-5, 15-5)

WATER POLO

FRIDAY'S RESULTS
QUARTERFINALS
Hungary 12, Greece 8
Croatia 8, Yugoslavia 6
Spain 5, United States 4
Italy 11, Russia 9
SATURDAY'S RESULTS
CLASSIFICATION
Germany 9, Netherlands 6
Romania 11, Ukraine 8
Greece 7, United States 6
Russia 16, Yugoslavia 15
SEMIFINALS
Spain 7, Hungary 6
Croatia 7, Italy 6
SUNDAY'S RESULTS
CLASSIFICATION
Ukraine 9, Netherlands 9
Germany 10, Romania 6
United States 12, Yugoslavia 8
Russia 10, Greece 8 (2-2, 1-1, 2-1, 2-3, OT: 2-1, 1-0)
BRONZE MEDAL
Italy def. Hungary 20-18 (3-4, 4-4, 2-3, 7-5, OT: 3-0, 1-2)

WEIGHTLIFTING

83-kg EVENT
FINAL
1, Pyrros Dimas, Greece, snatch 180.0-kg, clean and jerk 212.5-kg, total 392.5-kg; 2, Marc Huster, Germany, 170.0, 212.5, 382.5; 3, Andrzej Cofalik, Poland, 170.0, 202.5, 372.5; 4, Kiril Kounev, Australia, 170.0, 200.0, 370.0; 5, Vadim Vacarciuc, Moldova, 165.0, 202.5, 367.5; 6, Sergo Chakhoian, Armenia, 170.0, 195.0, 365.0; 7, Dursun Sevinc, Turkey, 165.0, 197.5, 362.5; 8, Krastu Milev, Bulgaria, 160.0, 200.0, 360.0; 9, Bidzina Mikiashvili, Georgia, 160.0, 200.0, 360.0; 10, Rishat Mansurov, Kazakhstan, 155.0, 182.5, 337.5.
91-kg EVENT
FINAL
1, Aleksey Petrov, Russia, snatch 187.5-kg, clean and jerk 215.0-kg, total lift 402.5-kg; 2, Leonidas Kokas, Greece, 175.0, 215.0, 390.0; 3, Oliver Caruso, Germany, 175.0, 215.0, 390.0; 4, Sunay Bulut, Turkey, 177.5, 212.5, 390.0; 5, Igor Alekseev, Russia, 182.5, 205.0, 387.5; 6, Carlos Alexis Hernandez, Cuba, 175.0, 207.5, 382.5; 7, Oleh Chumak, Ukraine, 167.5, 212.5, 380.0; 8, Plamen Bratoychev, Bulgaria, 175.0, 205.0, 380.0; 9, Julio Luna, Venezuela, 165.0, 210.0, 375.0; 10, Martin Tesovic, Slovakia, 162.5, 210.0, 372.5.

YACHTING

MEN
SOLING
Leading standings after seven races: 1, U.S., 25.00; 2, Britain, 26.00; 3, Germany, 26.00; 4, Italy, 34.00; 5, Canada, 45.00; 6, Russia, 45.00; 7, Spain, 50.00; 8, Australia, 51.00; 9, Denmark, 54.00; 10, Norway, 56.00.
TORNADO
Leading standings after six races: 1, Spain, 15.00; 2, Austria, 19.00; 3, France, 23.00; 4, U.S., 23.00; 5, Australia, 28.00; 6, Netherlands, 29.00; 7, Brazil, 36.00; 8, Switzerland, 38.00; 9, Italy, 39.00; 10, Britain, 41.00.
STAR
Leading standings after eight races: 1, Australia 23.00; 2, Brazil 23.00; 3, Sweden 28.00; 4, Italy 38.00; 5, Greece 44.00; 6, New Zealand 46.00; 7, Denmark 52.00; 8, Spain 55.00; 9, U.S. 56.00; 10, Britain 59.00.
FINN
Leading standings after eight races:
1, Mateusz Kusznierewicz, Poland, 31.00; 2, Hans Spitzauer, Austria, 42.00; 3, Sebastien Godefroid, Belgium, 53.00; 4, Fredrik Loof, Sweden, 54.00; 5, Roy Heiner, Netherlands, 54.00; 6, Ian Ainslie, South Africa, 55.00; 7, Christoph Bergmann, Brazil, 64.00; 8, Craig Monk, New Zealand, 64.00; 9, Jali Makila, Finland, 69.00; 10, Jose Maria van der Ploeg, Spain, 70.00.
470
Leading standings after six races: 1, Ukraine, 13.00; 2, Russia, 24.00; 3, Portugal, 34.00; 4, U.S., 36.00; 5, Britain, 42.00; 6, Greece, 49.00; 7, Finland, 50.00; 8, Germany, 52.00; 9, Sweden, 52.00; 10, Spain, 53.00.
WOMEN
470
Leading standings after five races: 1, U.S., 9.00; 2, Spain, 16.00; 3, Japan, 17.00; 4, Ukraine, 19.00; 5, Germany, 19.00; 6, Denmark, 25.00; 7, Britain, 27.00; 8, Australia, 27.00; 9, Canada, 30.00; 10, Norway, 35.00.
EUROPE
Leading standings after eight races: 1, Kristine Roug, Denmark, 12.00; 2, Margriet Matthijsse, Netherlands, 21.00; 3, Courtenay Becker-Dey, U.S., 31.00; 4, Shirley Robertson, Britain, 40.00; 5, Aisling Bowman, Ireland, 63.00; 6, Sharon Ferris, New Zealand, 65.00; 7, Christine Bridge, Australia, 66.00; 8, Serena Amato, Argentina, 66.00; 9, Arianna Bogatec, Italy, 67.00; 10, Malin Millbourn, Sweden, 68.00.
MISTRAL
Leading standings after seven races: 1, Lai Shan Lee, Hong Kong, 15.00; 2, Barbara Kendall, New Zealand, 22.00; 3, Jorunn Horgen, Norway, 27.00; 4, Penny Wilson, Britain, 30.00; 5, Ke Li, China, 33.00; 6, Alessandra Sensini, Italy, 36.00; 7, Maud Herbert, France, 38.00; 8, Natasha Sturges, Australia, 41.00; 9, Caroll-Ann Alie, Canada, 42.00; 10, Dorota Staszewska, Poland, 42.00.

ROWING

MEN
COXLESS PAIRS
FINAL
1, Britain, 6:20.09; 2, Australia, 6:21.02; 3, France, 6:22.15; 4, Italy, 6:28.61; 5, New Zealand, 6:29.24; 6, Croatia, 6:30.48.
COXLESS FOURS
FINAL
1, Australia, 6:06.37; 2, France, 6:07.03; 3, Britain, 6:07.28; 4, Slovenia, 6:07.87; 5, Romania, 6:08.97; 6, Italy, 6:10.60.
COXED EIGHTS
FINAL
1, Netherlands, 5:42.74; 2, Germany, 5:44.58; 3, Russia, 5:45.77; 4, Canada, 5:46.54; 5, U.S., 5:48.45; 6, Australia, 5:58.82.
SINGLE SCULLS
FINAL
1, Xeno Mueller, Switzerland, 6:44.85; 2, Derek Porter, Canada, 6:47.45; 3, Thomas Lange, Germany, 6:47.72; 4, Iztok Cop, Slovenia, 6:51.71; 5, Vaclav Chalupa, Czech Rep., 6:55.65; 6, Fredrik Bekken, Norway, 6:59.51.
DOUBLE SCULLS
FINAL
1, Italy, 6:16.98; 2, Norway, 6:18.42; 3, France, 6:19.85; 4, Denmark, 6:24.77; 5, Austria, 6:25.17; 6, Germany, 6:29.32.
LIGHTWEIGHT DOUBLE SCULLS
FINAL
1, Switzerland, 6:23.47; 2, Netherlands, 6:26.48; 3, Australia, 6:26.69; 4, Spain, 6:28.09; 5, Austria, 6:30.85; 6, Sweden, 6:34.78.
QUADRUPLE SCULLS
FINAL
1, Germany, 5:56.93; 2, United States, 5:59.10; 3, Australia, 6:01.65; 4, Italy, 6:02.12; 5, Switzerland, 6:04.52; 6, Sweden, 6:07.75.
LIGHTWEIGHT COXLESS FOURS
FINAL
1, Denmark, 6:09.58; 2, Canada, 6:10.13; 3, U.S., 6:12.29; 4, Ireland, 6:13.51; 5, Germany, 6:14.79; 6, Australia, 6:18.16.
WOMEN
COXLESS PAIRS
FINAL
1, Australia, 7:01.39; 2, United States, 7:01.78; 3, France, 7:03.82; 4, Germany, 7:08.49; 5, Canada, 7:12.27; 6, Russia, disqualified.
COXED EIGHTS
FINAL
1, Romania, 6:19.73; 2, Canada, 6:24.05; 3, Belarus, 6:24.44; 4, United States, 6:26.19; 5, Australia, 6:30.10; 6, Netherlands 6:31.11.
SINGLE SCULLS
FINAL
1, Yekaterina Khodotovich, Belarus, 7:32.21; 2, Silken Laumann, Canada, 7:35.15; 3, Trine Hansen, Denmark, 7:37.20; 4, Maria Brandin, Sweden, 7:42.58; 5, Guin Batten, Britain, 7:45.08; 6, Ruth Davidon, U.S., 7:46.47.
DOUBLE SCULLS
FINAL
1, Canada, 6:56.84; 2, China, 6:58.35; 3, Netherlands, 6:58.72; 4, Australia, 7:01.26; 5, Germany, 7:04.14; 6, New Zealand, 7:09.92.
LIGHTWEIGHT DOUBLE SCULLS
FINAL
1, Romania, 7:12.78; 2, U.S., 7:14.65; 3, Australia, 7:16.56; 4, Italy, 7:16.83; 5, Denmark, 7:18.20; 6, Netherlands, 7:21.92.
QUADRUPLE SCULLS
FINAL
1, Germany, 6:27.44; 2, Ukraine, 6:30.36; 3, Canada, 6:30.38; 4, Denmark, 6:30.92; 5, China, 6:31.10; 6, Netherlands, 6:35.5.

BOXING

LIGHT-FLYWEIGHT (48-kg)
SECOND ROUND
Mansueto Velasco, Philippines, def. Yosvani Aguilera, Cuba, pts; Harald Berhill, Morocco, def. Yang Xiangzhong, China, pts; Rafael Lozano, Spain, def. Masibulele Makepula, South Africa, pts; Lamasam Lapaini, Indonesia, def. Jesus Martinez, Mexico, pts.
FLYWEIGHT (51-kg)
SECOND ROUND
Daniel Reyes, Colombia, def. Khaled Falah, Syria, points; Albert Pakeev, Russia, def. Bonifface Mukuka, Zambia, pts; Maikro Romero, Cuba, def. Lernik Papian, Armenia, pts; Elias Recaido, Philippines, def. Igor Samoilenko, Moldova, pts.
FEATHERWEIGHT (57-kg)
SECOND ROUND
Ramaz Paliani, Russia, def. Tigran Ouzlian, Greece, pts; Kamsing Somluck, Thailand def. Phillip Ndou, South Africa, pts; Janos Nagy, Hungary, def. Daniel Attah, Nigeria, pts; Lorenzo Aragon, Cuba, def. Rogelio de Brito, Brazil, pts; Floyd Mayweather, U.S., def. Artur Gevorgyan, Armenia, pts; Serafim Todorov, Bulgaria, def. Robert Peden, Australia, pts; Falk Huste, Germany, def. Ulugbek Ibragimov, Uzbekistan, pts; Lorenzo Aragon, Cuba, def. Rogelio de Brito, Brazil, pts; Pablo Chacon, Argentina, def. Josian Lebon, Mauritius, pts.
LIGHTWEIGHT (60-kg)
SECOND ROUND
Shin Eun-chol, South Korea, def. Fabrizio Nievas, Argentina, pts; Hocine Soltani, Algeria, def. Agnaldo Nunez, Brazil, pts; Leonard Doroftei, Romania, def. Sergey Kopenkin, Kyrgyzstan, pts; Koba Gogoladze, Georgia, def. Julio Gonzalez Valladares, Cuba, pts.
LIGHT-WELTERWEIGHT (63.5 kg)
SECOND ROUND
Hector Vinent, Cuba, def. Nurhan Suleymanoglu, Turkey, pts; Bolat Niyazymbetov, Kazakhstan, def. Davis Mwale, Zambia, pts; *Edward Zakharov, Russia, def. Phillip* Boudreault, Canada, pts; Babak Moghimi, Iran, def. Gerry Legras, Seychelles, pts.
LIGHT-MIDDLEWEIGHT (71-kg)
SECOND ROUND
Antonio Perugino, Italy, def. Roger Petersson, Sweden, pts; Alfredo Duvergel, Cuba, def. Sergei Gorodnichov, Ukraine, pts; Markus Meyer, Germany, def. Gyorgy Mizsei, Hungary, pts; Ermakhan Ibraimov, Kazakhstan, def. Hendrik Mangunsong, Indonesia, referee stopped contest in 2d round; Karim Tulaganov, Uzbekistan, def. Yared Wolde, Ethiopia, pts; Mohamed Salah Marmouri, Tunisia, def. Jom Johnson, Norway, pts; David Reid, U.S., def. Pavol Polakovic, Czech Rep., pts; Rival Cadeau, Seychelles, def. Ashiakwei Aryee, Ghana, pts.
MIDDLEWEIGHT (75-kg)
SECOND ROUND
Rhoshii Wells, U.S., def. Ricardo Rodriguez, Brazil, pts; Dilshod Yarbekov, Uzbekistan, def. Ludovik Plachetka, Czech Republic, decision; Ariel Hernandez, Cuba, def. Sven Ottke, Germany, pts; Alexander Lebziak, Russia, def. Justann Crawford, Australia, referee stopped contest in 3d round.
LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT (81 kg)
SECOND ROUND
Antonio Tarver, U.S., def. David Kowah, *Sierra Leone, referee stopped contest in 1st round*; Enrique Flores, Puerto Rico, def. Sybrand Botes, South Africa, pts; Troy Amos Ross, Canada, def. Paul Mbongo, Cameroon, pts; Vasili Jirov, Kazakhstan, def. Pietro Aurino, Italy, pts.
SUPER-HEAVYWEIGHT (91-kg)
SECOND ROUND
Duncan Dokiwari, Nigeria, def. Sitarish Khan, Pakistan, referee stopped contest 1st round; *Adalat Mamedov, Azerbaijan, def.* Josue Blocus, France, referee stopped contest 2d round; *Paea Wolfgram, Tonga, def.* Sergei Dahovich, Belarus, pts; Rubalcaba Alexis, Cuba, def. Paolo Vidoz, Italy, referee stopped contest 2d round; Alexei Lezin, Russia, def. Mikhail Jourchenko, Kazakhstan, referee stopped contest in 2d round; Vladimir Klichko, Ukraine, def. Lawrence Clay-Bey, U.S., pts; Attila Levin, Sweden, def. Jean-Francois Bergeron, Canada, referee stopped contest in 1st round; *Rene Monse*, Germany, def. Said Ahmed Ahmed, Egypt, pts.

TENNIS

MEN
SINGLES
THIRD ROUND
Wayne Ferreira (5), South Africa, def. Todd Woodbridge, Australia, 7-6 (7-3), 7-6 (7-5); Renzo Furlan (14), Italy, def. Marc Rosset (8), Switzerland, 6-0, 4-2, retired; Andre Agassi (1), U.S., def. Andrea Gaudenzi, Italy, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2; Leander Paes, India, def. Thomas Enqvist (3), Sweden, 7-5, 7-6 (7-3); Andrei Olhovskiy, *Russia*, def. Christian Ruud (Norway) 6-4 6-3; MaliVai Washington (4), U.S. def. Kenneth Carlsen, Denmark, 6-7, (8-10), 6-0, 6-2.
DOUBLES
FIRST ROUND
Juan Carlos Bianchi and Nicolas Pereira, Venezuela, def. Satoshi Iwabuchi and Takao Suzuki, 6-4, 6-7 (5-7), 8-6; Andre Agassi and MaliVai Washington, U.S., def. Alejandro Hernandez and Oscar Ortiz, *Mexico*, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4.
SECOND ROUND
Jacco Eltingh and Paul Haarhuis (3), Netherlands, def. Clement and Claude N'Goran, Ivory Coast, 6-4, 6-4; Jiri Novak and Daniel Vacek (5), Czech Republic, def. Pablo Campana and Nicolas Lapentti, Ecuador, 7-5, 6-4; Marc-Kevin Goellner and David Prinosil, Germany, def. Byron and Wayne Black (8), Zimbabwe, 6-4, 7-6 (8-6); Sergi Bruguera and Thomas Carbonell, Spain, def. Satoshi Iwabuchi and Takao Suzuki, Japan, 6-7 (1-7), 6-2, 7-5; Sasa Hirszon and Goran Ivanisevic, *Croatia, def. Mark Knowles and Roger Smith*, Bahamas, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3.
WOMEN
SINGLES
THIRD ROUND
Arantxa Sanchez Vicario (2), Spain, def. 11-Brenda Schultz-McCarthy, Netherlands, 6-4, 7-6 (9-7); Monica Seles (1), U.S., def. Gabriela Sabatini (13), Argentina, 6-3, 6-3; Kimiko Date (8), Japan, def. Magdalena Maleeva (10), Bulgaria, 6-4, 6-4; Jana Novotna (4), Czech Republic, def. Al Sugiyama 6-3, 6-4; Mary Joe Fernandez (7), U.S., def. Ines Gorrochategui, Argentina, 6-0, 6-3; Iva Majoli (4), Croatia, def. Karina Habsudova (16), Slovakia, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4.
DOUBLES
FIRST ROUND
Sabine Appelmans and Laurence Courtois, *Belgium*, def. Gabriela Sabatini and Patricia Tarabini, Argentina (6), 5-7, 6-3, 6-4; Iva Majoli and Maja Muric, Croatia, def. Silvia Farina and Laura Golarsa, Italy, 7-6 (7-2), 4-6, 9-7; Conchita Martinez and Arantxa Sanchez Vicario (4), Spain, def. Dally and Natacha Randriantefy, Madagascar, 6-1, 6-3.
SECOND ROUND
Gigi Fernandez and Mary Joe Fernandez (1), U.S., def. Mary Pierce and Nathalie Tauziat, France, 6-4, 6-3; Jill Hetherington and Patricia Hy-Boulais, Canada, def. Olga Barabanschikova and Natasha Zvereva, Belarus, 2-6, 6-4, 6-1; Valda Lake and Clare Wood, Britain, def. *Amanda Coetzer and Marlaan De Swardt*, (7), South Africa, 7-5, 7-5; Conchita Martinez and Arantxa Sanchez Vicario (4), Spain, def. Iva Majoli and Maja Muric, Croatia, 6-2, 6-1.

ARCHERY

MEN'S 70M INDIVIDUAL EVENT
1, Michele Frangilli, Italy, 344 pts; 2, Jang Yong-ho, South Korea, 343; 3, Oh Kyo-moon, South Korea, 339; 4, Matteo Bisiani, Italy, 338; 5, Jari Lipponen, Finland, 338; 6, Vadim Chikarev, Kazakhstan, 338; 7, Hiroshi Yamamoto, Japan, 337; 8, Baljinima Tsirempilov, Russia, 336; 9, Rod White, U.S., 336; 10, Justin Huish, U.S., 336.

BADMINTON

MEN
SINGLES
THIRD ROUND
Lee Kwang-jin, South Korea, def. Iain Sydie, Canada, 15-8, 15-12.
DOUBLES
SECOND ROUND
Simon Archer and Chris Hunt, Britain, def. Pramote Teerawiwatana and Sakrapee Thongsari, Thailand, 18-14, 15-11; Kim Her Tan and Beng Kiang Soo, Malaysia, def. Bambang Suprianto and Gunawan, Indonesia, 18-13, 4-15, 15-4; *Tae Kwon Ha and* Kyung Jin Kang, South Korea, def. S-Jon Holst-Christensen and Thomas Lund, Denmark, 15-11, 14-17, 15-11.
THIRD ROUND
Andrej Antropov and Nickolaj Zuev, Russia, def. Michael Helber and Michael Keck, Germany, 15-1, 15-7; Antonius and Denny Kantono (3), Indonesia, def. Jens Eriksen and Christian Jakobsen, Denmark, 15-8, 15-12; Zhanzhong Huang and Xin Jiang (5), China, def. Peter Blackburn and Paul Staight, Australia, 15-7, 15-9; Rex Mainaky and Ricky Subagja (1), Indonesia, def. Michael Sogaard and Henrik Svarrer (1), Denmark, 15-10, 15-7; Cheah Soon Kit and Yap Kim Hock (2), Malaysia, def. Cheng Ge and Xiaoqiang Tao, China, 15-8, 15-2.
QUARTERFINALS
Rexy Mainaky and Ricky Subagja (1), Indonesia, def. Zhanzhong Huang and Xin Jiang (5), China, 15-7 15-7; Soon Kit Cheah and Yap Kim Hock (2), *Malaysia*, def. Ha Tae-kwon and Kang Kyung-jin, South Korea, 18-17, 15-8. 5, Antonius and Denny Kantono (3), Indonesia, def. Andrei Antropov and *Nickolai Zuev, Russia*, 15-5, 15-1; Soo Beng Kiang and Tan Kim Her, Malaysia, def. Simon Archer and Chris Hunt, Britain, 15-5, 15-12.
WOMEN
SINGLES
SECOND ROUND
Jiogna Han, China, def. Andrea Odour, Hungary, 11-0, 11-1; Mia Audina, Indonesia, def. Christine Magnusson, Sweden, 11-6, 11-1; Kelly Morgan, Britain, def. Zarinah Abdullah, Singapore, 12-9, 8-11, 11-3; Jiogna Han, China, def. Andrea Odour, Hungary, 11-0, 11-1; Pornsawan Plungwech, Indonesia, def. Jeng Shwu-Zen, Taiwan, 11-5, 11-0.
THIRD ROUND
Jingna Han, China, def. Pornsawan Plungwech, Thailand, 11-3, 11-6; Ji Hyun Kim, South Korea, def. Hisako Mizui, Japan, 11-4, 11-0; Susi Susanti, Indonesia, def. Katarzyna Krasowska, Poland, 11-4, 11-0; Zhaoying Ye, China, def. Margit Borg, Sweden, 11-4, 11-4; Soo Hyun Bang, South Korea, def. Yasuko Mizui, Japan, 11-2, 11-3; Yan Yao, China, def. Yuliani Sentosa, Indonesia, 11-6, 11-5; Camilla Martin (3), Denmark, def. Huang Chia-Chi, Taiwan, 12-11, 11-9; Mia Audina (5), Indonesia, def. Kelly Morgan, Britain, 11-2, 4-11, 12-9;
DOUBLES
SECOND ROUND
Helene Kirkegaard and Rikke Olsen, Denmark, def. Mee-Hyang Kim and Shin Young Kim, South Korea, 15-8, 15-8; Lisbet Stuer-Lauridsen and Marlene Thomsen, Denmark, def. Joe Hee Chung and Soo Yun Park, South Korea, 15-8, 13-15, 15-9; Eliza and Zelin Rasiana, *Indonesia, def. Tammy Jenkins and* Rhona Robertson, New Zealand, 15-9, 15-2; Tang Yongshu and Qin Yiyuan, China, def. Lili Tampi and Finarsih, Indonesia, 15-1, 4-15, 15-6; Fei Ge and Jun Gu (2), China, def. *Katrin Schmidt and Kerstin Ubben, Germany*, 15-3, 15-6; Gil Young-ah and Jang Hye-ock (1), South Korea, def. Tomomi Matsuo and Masako Sakamoto, Japan, 15-7, 15-6; Anne Jorgensen and Lotte Olsen, Denmark, def. *Julie Bradbury and Joanne Wright, Britain*, 15-4, 15-5; Ying Chen and Zingyong Peng, *China, def. Eline Coomand Erica van den* Heuvel, Netherlands, 15-8, 15-13.
QUARTERFINALS
Yiyuan Qin and Yongshu Tang, China, def. Lisbet Stuer-Lauridsen and Marlene Thomsen, Denmark, 15-8, 15-3; Gil Young-ah and Jang Hye-ock, South Korea, def. Ann Jorgensen and Lotte Olsen, Denmark, 15-9, 15-9; Helene Kirkegaard and Rikke Olsen, Denmark, def. Ying Chen and Xingyong Peng, China, 15-6, 8-15, 15-5; Fei Ge and Jun Gu (2), China, def. Eliza and Zelin Rasiana (5), Indonesia, 15-7, 15-3.
MIXED DOUBLES
SECOND ROUND
Jan-Eric Antonsson and Astrid Craba, Sweden, def. Eddy Clarisse and Marie-Josephe Jean-Pierre, Mauritius, 15-4, 15-12; *Xiaodang Tao and Xiaoyuan Wang, China, def.* Murray Hocking and Lisa Campbell, Australia, 15-6, 15-4; Michael Sogaard and Rikke Olsen, Denmark, def. Vladislav Druzchenko and Victoria Evtoushenko, Ukraine, 15-6, 15-5; Ron Michels and E. van den Heuvel, Netherlands, def. Todor Velkov and Neli Nedjalkova, Bulgaria, 15-4, 15-6; Jianjun Liu and Man Sun, China, def. Anil Kaul and Sian Deng, Canada, 15-12, 15-2.
Peter Blackburn and Rhonda Cator, Australia, def. Mikhail Korchouk and Vlada Tcherniavskaia, Belarus, 18-14, 15-9; Park Joo-bong and Ra Kyung-min, South Korea, def. *Iain Sydie and Doris Piche, Canada*, 15-3, 15-6; Jianjun Liu and *Man Sun, China*, def. Peter Blackburn and Rhonda Cator, Australia, 15-4, 7-15, 15-4; Xingdong Chen and Xingyong Peng, China, def. Darryl Yung and Denyse *Julien, Canada*, 15-11, 15-6; *Dong Moon Kim* and Young Ah Gil, South Korea, def. Nick Ponting and Joanne Wright, Britain, 18-13, 15-1; Trikus Heryanto and Minarti Timur, Indonesia, def. Jan-Eric Antonsson and Astrid Craba, *Sweden, 15-5, 18-13*.
Michael Sogaard and Rikke Olsen, Denmark, def. Ron Michels and Erica van den Heuvel, Netherlands, 15-4, 15-6; Nimpele Flandy and Rosalina Riseu, Indonesia, def. Jens Eriksen and Helene Kirkegaard, Denmark, 10-15, 15-9, 15-9; Xiaoqiang Tao and Xiaoyuan Wang, China, def. Christian Jakobsen and Lotte Olsen, Denmark, 16-17, 15-4, 15-5; Park Joo-bong and Kyung Min Ra, South Korea, def. Peter Axelsson and Catrine Bengtsson, Sweden, 15-1, 17-15; Tae Kwon Ha and Kyung Jin Kang, South Korea, def. Jon Holst-Christensen and Thomas Lund, Denmark, 15-11, 14-17, 15-11.

TABLE TENNIS

MEN
SINGLES
THIRD ROUND
Joerg Rosskopf, Germany, def. Patrick Chila, France, 21-16, 21-16, 23-21; Toek-Soo Kim, South Korea, def. Linghui Kong, China, 21-17, 21-18, 20-22, 21-12; Guoliang Liu, China, def. Koji Matsushita, Japan, 21-18, 21-10, 21-17; Wen Huang, Canada, def. Jan-Ove Waldner, Sweden, 21-15, 17-21, 21-16, 21-15; Jean-Michel Saive, Belgium, def. Zoran Primorac, Croatia, 21-13, 21-16, 21-8; Petr Korbel, Czech Republic, def. Hugo Hoyama, Brazil, 17-21, 19-21, 21-17, 21-14, 21-13; Vladimir Samsonov, Belarus, def. Dmitriy Mazunov, Russia, 21-14, 21-15, 21-13; Tao Wang, China, def. Nam-Kyu Yoo, South Korea, 21-15, 21-16, 21-9.
DOUBLES
QUARTERFINALS
Steffen Fetzner and Joerg Rosskopf, Germany, def. Damien Eloi and Jean-Philippe Gatien, France, 21-12, 21-17, 21-10; Lin Lu and Tao Wang, China, def. Hee-Chan Kang and Toek-Soo Kim, South Korea, 21-12, 18-21, 18-21, 21-12, 21-12; Chul-Seung Lee and Nam-Kyu Yoo, South Korea, def. Jorgen Persson and Jan-Ove Waldner, Sweden, 21-18, 21-16, 21-17; Linghui Kong and Guoliang Liu, China, def. Koji Matsushita and Hiroshi Shibutani, Japan, 21-15, 21-19, 21-15.
WOMEN
SINGLES
THIRD ROUND
Yaping Deng, China, def. Hae-Jung Park, North Korea, def. Po Wa Chai, Hong Kong, 21-16, 22-20, 14-21, 22-20; Wei Liu, China, def. Otilia Badescu, Romania, 21-18, 21-16, 21-13; Nicole Struse, Germany, def. Yong Tu, Switzerland, 18-21, 21-9, 21-16, 21-17; Hong Qiao, China, def. Jun Hong Jing, Singapore, 21-9, 21-12, 21-14; Tan Lui Chan, Hong Kong, def. Lijuan Geng, Canada, 14-21, 21-17, 21-11, 21-14; Chen Jing, Taiwan, def. Csilla Batorfi, Hungary, 21-13, 21-14, 15-21, 21-14; *Chire Koyama, Japan, def. Jong-Sil Tu, North Korea*, 21-12, 22-20, 16-21, 17-21, 21-16.
DOUBLES
SEMIFINALS
Wei Liu and Yunping Qiao, China, def. Hae-Jung Park and Ji-Hae Ryu, South Korea, 21-13, 16-21, 22-20, 21-11; Yaping Deng and Hong Qiao, China, def. Moo-Kyo Kim and Kyoung-Ae Park, South Korea, 21-15, 19-21, 21-15, 21-19.

SWIMMING

MEN
200 METERS BACKSTROKE
FINAL
1, Brad Bridgewater, U.S., 1:58.54; 2, Tripp Schwenk, U.S., 1:58.99; 3, Emanuele Merisi, Italy, 1:59.18; 4, Bartosz Sikora, Poland, 2:00.05; 5, Hajime Itoi, Japan, 2:00.10; 6, Martin Lopez-Zubero, Spain, 2:00.74; 7, Mirko Mazzari, Italy, 2:01.27; 8, Rodolfo Falcon Cabera, Cuba, 2:08.14.
400 MEDLEY RELAY
FINAL
1, United States, 3:34.84; 2, Russia, 3:37.55; 3, Australia, 3:39.56; 4, Germany, 3:39.64; 5, Japan, 3:40.51; 6, Hungary, 3:40.84; 7, Poland, 3:41.94; 8, Israel 3:42.90.
1500 METERS FREESTYLE
FINAL
1, Kieren Perkins, Australia, 14:56.40; 2, Daniel Kowalski, Australia, 15:02.43; 3, Graeme Smith, Britain, 15:02.48; 4, Emiliano Brembilla, Italy, 15:08.58; 5, Ryk Neethling, *South Africa*, 15:14.63; 6, *Masato Hirano*, Japan, 15:17.28; 7, Jorg Hoffmann, Germany, 15:18.86; 8, Aleksey Akatyev, Russia, 15:21.68.
WOMEN
50 METERS FREESTYLE
FINAL
1, Amy van Dyken, U.S., 24.87; 2, Jingyi Le, China, 24.90; 3, Sandra Volker, Germany, 25.14; 4, Angel Martino, U.S., 25.31; 5, Leah Martindale, Barbados, 25.49; 6, Linda Olofsson, Sweden, 25.63; 7, Ying Shan, China, 25.70; 8, Natalya Meshcheryakova, Russia, 25.88.
200 METERS BUTTERFLY
FINAL
1, Susan O'Neill, Australia, 2:07.76; 2, Petria Thomas, Australia, 2:09.82; 3, Michelle Smith, Ireland, 2:09.91; 4, Yun Qu, China, 2:10.26; 5, Limin Liu, China, 2:10.70; 6, Jessica Deglau, Canada, 2:11.40; 7, Mika Haruna, Japan, 2:11.93; 8, Trina Jackson, U.S., 2:11.96.

TRACK & FIELD

MEN
100 METERS
SECOND ROUND
Heat 1—1, Ato Boldon, Trinidad and Tobago, 9.95; 2, Nobuharu Asahara, Japan, 10.19; 3, Eric Nkansah, Ghana, 10.24; 4, Deji Aliu, Nigeria, 10.26; 5, Glenroy Gilbert, Canada, 10.28; 6, Marc Blume, Germany, 10.33; 7, Andrey Fedoriv, Russia, 10.34; 8, Gus Nketia, New Zealand, 10.35.
Heat 2—1, Linford Christie, Britain, 10.03; 2, Donovan Bailey, Canada, 10.05; 3, Jon Drummond, U.S., 10.17; 4, Emmanuel Tuffour, Ghana, 10.18; 5, Erik Wymeersch, Belgium, 10.37; 6, Olapade Adeniken, Nigeria, 10.38; 7, Needy Guims, France, 10.43; 8, Ezio Madonia, Italy, 10.43.
Heat 3—1, Frank Fredericks, Namibia, 9.93; 2, Davidson Ezinwa, Nigeria, 10.08; 3, Obadele Thompson, Barbados, 10.14; 4, Raymond Stewart, Jamaica, 10.18; 5, Peter Karlsson, Sweden, 10.24; 6, Darren Braithwaite, Britain, 10.27; 7, Wenzhong Chen, China, 10.29; 8, Ousmane Diarra, Mali, 10.38.
Heat 4—1, Dennis Mitchell, U.S., 10.09; 2, Michael Green, Jamaica, 10.11; 3, Anninos Markoullides, Cyprus, 10.23; 4, Patrick Stevens, Belgium, 10.31; 5, Kim Collins, St. Kitts, 10.34; 6, Pascal Theophile, France, 10.38; 7, Serhiy Osovych, Ukraine, 10.38; 8, Kirk Cummins, Barbados, 10.45.
Heat 5—1, *Michael Marsh*, U.S., 10.04; 2, Bruny Surin, Canada, 10.13; 3, Ian Mackie, Britain, 10.25; 4, Andre Silva, Brazil, 10.26; 5, Alexandros Yenovelis, Greece, 10.31; 6, Venancio Jose, Spain, 10.46; 7, Kostya Rurak, Ukraine, 10.47; 8, Yiannis Zisimides, Cyprus, 10.47.
SEMIFINALS
Heat 1—1, Frankie Fredericks, Namibia, 9.94 2, Donovan Bailey, Canada, 10.00 3, *Mike Marsh*, U.S., 10.08 4, Michael Green, Jamaica, 10.11 5, Nobuharu Asahara, Japan, 10.16 6, Obadele Thompson, Barbados, 10.16 7, Emmanuel Tuffour, Ghana, 10.22 8, Anninos Markoullides, Cyprus, 10.36
Heat 2—1, Ato Boldon, Trinidad, 9.93 2, Dennis Mitchell, U.S., 10.00 3, Linford Christie, Britain, 10.04 4, Davidson Ezinwa, Nigeria, 10.04 5, Bruny Surin, Canada, 10.13 6, Jon Drummond, U.S., 10.16 7, Eric Nkansah, Ghana, 10.26 Ian Mackie, Britain, did not start.
FINAL
1, Donovan Bailey, Canada, 9.84 world record; 2, Frank Fredericks, Namibia, 9.89; 3, Ato Boldon, Trinidad, 9.90; 4, Dennis Mitchell, U.S., 9.99; 5, *Michael Marsh*, U.S., 10.00; 6, Davidson Ezinwa, Nigeria, 10.14; 7, Michael Green, Jamaica, 10.16; Linford Christie, Britain, disqualified.
400 METERS
SECOND ROUND
Heat 1—1, *Sunday Bada, Nigeria*, 44.88; 2, Davian Clarke, Jamaica, 44.98; 3, Samson Kitur, Kenya, 45.03; 4, Troy Douglas, Bermuda, 45.26; 5, Arnaud Malherbe, South Africa, 45.26; 6, Tawanda Chiwira, Zimbabwe, 45.38; 7, *Mathias Rusterholz, Switzerland*, 45.72; 8, Piotr Rysiukiewicz, Poland, 46.19.
Heat 2—1, Roger Black, Britain, 44.72; 2, Ibrahim Ismail, Qatar, 44.96; 3, Butch Reynolds, U.S., 45.21; 4, Stefan Balosak, Slovakia, 45.32; 5, Alejandro Cardenas, Mexico, 45.33; 6, Bobang Phiri, South Africa, 45.51; 7, Sanderlei Parrela, Brazil, 45.72; 8, Kennedy Ochieng, Kenya, 45.72.
Heat 3—1, Michael Johnson, U.S., 44.62; 2, Roxbert Martin, Jamaica, 44.74; 3, Davis Kamoga, Uganda, 44.82; 4, Neil de Silva, Trinidad, 45.02; 5, Clement Chukwu, Nigeria, 45.24; 6, Du'aine Ladejo, Britain, 45.42; 7, Sugath Thilakaratne, Sri Lanka, 45.78; 8, Paul Greene, Australia, 46.22.
Heat 4—1, Alvin Harrison, U.S., 44.79; 2, Iwan Thomas, Britain, 45.04; 3, Michael McDonald, Jamaica, 45.26; 4, Eswort Coombs, St. Vincent, 45.43; 5, Jean-Louis Rapnouil, France, 45.74; 6, Hendrik Mokganyetsi, South Africa, 46.48; Jude Monye, Nigeria, did not finish; Charles Gitonga, Kenya, did not start.
10,000 METERS
FIRST ROUND
Heat 1—1, Worku Bikila, Ethiopia, 27:50.57; 2, Paul Tergat, Kenya, 27:50.66; 3, *Mathias Ntawulikura, Rwanda*, 27:50.69; 4, Aloys Nizigama, Burundi, 27:53.21; 5, Salah Hissou, Morocco, 27:53.32; 6, Stefano Baldini, Italy, 27:55.79; 7, Abel Anton, Spain, 27:56.26; 8, Carlos de la Torre, Spain, 28:04.14.
Heat 2—1, Haile Gebrselassie, Ethiopia, 28:14.20; 2, Josphat Machuka, Kenya, 28:14.27; 3, Paul Koech, Kenya, 28:17.48; 4, Jon Brown, Britain, 28:19.85; 5, Alyan Al-Qahtani, Saudi Arabia, 28:22.35; 6, Khalid Skah, Morocco, 28:23.21; 7, Stephane Franke, Germany, 28:24.30; 8, Armando Quintanilla, Mexico, 28:27.28.
110 METERS HURDLES
Heat 1— 1, Igor Kovac, Slovakia, 13.62; 2, Mark McKoy, Austria, 13.70; 3, Andrey Kislykh, Russia, 13.74; 4, Claude Edorh, Germany, 13.74; 5, Yanhao Chen, China, 13.74; 6, Tomas Dvorak, Czech Rep., 13.78; 7, Mickey Soto, Puerto Rico, 13.94; 8, Judex Lefou, Mauritius, 14.69.
Heat 2—1, Florian Schwarthoff, Germany, 13.39; 2, Erick Batte, Cuba, 13.47; 3, Andy Tulloch, Britain, 13.56; 4, Johan Lisabeth, Belgium, 13.72; 5, Claes Albihn, Sweden, 13.79; 6, Moses Oyiki, Nigeria, 14.04; 7, Sean Cahill, Ireland, 14.28; 8, Yuriy Adsiov, Uzbekistan, 15.04.
Heat 3—1, Mark Crear, U.S., 13.44; 2, Anier Garcia, Cuba, 13.56; 3, Sven Pieters, Belgium, 13.56; 4, George Boroi, Romania, 13.66; 5, Emerson Perin, Brazil, 13.76; 6, Wagner Marseille, Haiti, 13.95; 7, Herwig Rottl, Austria, 14.09; 8, Fawaz Ismaeel, Bahrain, 14.32.
Heat 4—1, Colin Jackson, Britain, 13.36; 2, Erik Kaiser, Germany, 13.64; 3, Guntis Peders, Latvia, 13.72; 4, Frank Asante, Ghana, 13.87; 5, William Erese, Nigeria, 13.98; 6, Joe Naivalu, Fiji, 14.23; Nur Herman Majid, Malaysia, DNS; Curt Young, Panama, DNS.
Heat 5—1, Allen Johnson, U.S., 13.66; 2, Krzysztof Mehlich, Poland, 13.81; 3, Wolmes de Souza, Brazil, 13.82; 4, Steliios Bisbas, Greece, 13.85; 5, Antti Haapakoski, Finland, 13.90; 6, Miguel De Los Santos, Spain, 14.01; 7, Steve Adegbite, Nigeria, 14.06; Henry Andrade, Cape Verde Is., DNF.
Heat 6—1, Tony Jarrett, Britain, 13.47; 2, Vincent Clarico, France, 13.52; 3, T.J. Kearns, Ireland, 13.67; 4, Pedro Chiamulera, Brazil, 13.70; 5, Yevgeniy Pechonkin, Russia, 13.86; 6, Elmar Lichtenegger, Austria, 14.03; 7, Prodromos Katsantonis, Cyprus, 14.34; 8, Haldon Mazou, Congo, 14.52.
Heat 7—1, Kyle Vander-Kuyp, Australia, 13.32; 2, Emilio Valle, Cuba, 13.35; 3, Jonathan Nsenga, Belgium, 13.61; 4, Igors Kazanovs, Latvia, 13.74; 5, Tim Kroeker, Canada, 13.74; 6, Jesus Font, Spain, 13.90; 7, Mahesh Perera, Sri Lanka, 14.24; 8, Jose Riesco, Peru, 14.29.
Heat 8—1, Eugene Swift, U.S., 13.36; 2, Tong Li, China, 13.57; 3, Robert Foster, Jamaica, 13.58; 4, Levente Csillag, Hungary, 13.64; 5, Emmanuel Romary, France, 13.68; 6, Carlos Sala, Spain, 13.94; 7, Yestya Shorokhov, Kyrgyzstan, 14.29; 8, Paul Tucker, Guyana, 14.65.
HAMMER
GROUP 1
1, Balazs Kiss, Hungary, 78.34; 2, Heinz Weis, Germany, 77.84; 3, Szymon Ziolkowski, Poland, 77.64; 4, Vasiliy Sidorenko, Russia, 76.64; 5, Oleksiy Krykun, Ukraine, 75.78; 6, Sergey Alay, Belarus, 75.10; 7, Claus Dethloff, Germany, 74.60; 8, Alexandros Papadimitriou, Greece, 74.46; 9, Christophe Epalle, France, 74.22; 10, Gilles Dupray, France, 74.04; 11, Pavel Sedlacek, Czech Republic, 73.98; 12, Kevin Mcmahon, U.S., 73.46.
GROUP 2
1, Lance Deal, U.S., 78.56; 2, Igor Astapkovich, Belarus, 78.52; 3, Andriy Skvaruk, Ukraine, 77.48; 4, Enrico Sgrulletti, Italy, 77.36; 5, Raphael Piolanti, France, 76.44; 6, Ilya Konovalov, Russia, 75.10; 7, Alberto Sanchez, Cuba, 74.82; 8, Vadim Khersontsev, Russia, 74.48; 9, Karsten Kobs, Germany, 74.20; 10, Aleksandr Krasko, Belarus, 73.74; 11, Zsolt Nemeth, Hungary, 73.68; 12, Marko Wahlman, Finland, 73.50.
TRIPLE JUMP
FINAL
1, Kenny Harrison, U.S., 18.09; 2, Jonathan Edwards, Britain, 17.88; 3, Yoelbi Quesada, Cuba, 17.44; 4, Mike Conley, U.S., 17.40; 5, Armen Martirosyan, Armenia, 16.97; 6, Brian Wellman, Bermuda, 16.95; 7, Galin Georgiev, Bulgaria, 16.92; 8, Robert Howard, U.S., 16.90; 9, Viktor Sotnikov, Russia, 16.84; 10, Volodymyr Kravchenko, Ukraine, 16.62; 11, Frank Rutherford, Bahamas, 16.38; Jerome Romain, Dominica, no mark recorded.
SHOT PUT
FINAL
1, Randy Barnes, U.S., 21.62; 2, John Godina, U.S., 20.79; 3, Oleksandr Bagach, Ukraine, 20.75; 4, Paolo Dal Soglio, Italy, 20.74; 5, Oliver-Sven Buder, Germany, 20.51; 6, Roman Virastyuk, Ukraine, 20.45; 7, C.J. Hunter, U.S., 20.39; 8, Dragan Peric, Yugoslavia, 20.07; 9, Dmitri Goncharuk, Belarus, 19.79; 10, Saad Bilal Mubarak, Qatar, 19.33; 11, Corrado Fantini, Italy, 19.28; 12, Oleksandr Klymenko, Ukraine, did not start.
WOMEN
100 METERS
SEMIFINALS
Heat 1—1, Merlene Ottey, Jamaica, 10.93; 2, Gwen Torrence, U.S., 10.97; 3, Marina Trandenkova, Russia, 11.07; 4, Zhanna Pintusevych, Ukraine, 11.14; 5, Chioma Ajunwa, Nigeria, 11.14; 6, D'Andre Hill, U.S., 11.20; 7, Debbie Ferguson, Bahamas, 11.28; 8, Odiah Sidibe, France, 11.35.
Heat 2—1, Gail Devers, U.S., 11.00; 2, Mary Onyali, Nigeria, 11.04; 3, Natalya Voronova, Russia, 11.07; 4, Chandra Sturrup, Bahamas, 11.07; 5, Juliet Cuthbert, Jamaica, 11.07; 6, Melanie Paschke, Germany, 11.14; 7, Irina Privalova, Russia, 11.31; 8, Lucrecia Jardim, Portugal, 11.32.
FINAL
1, Gail Devers, U.S., 10.94; 2, Merlene Ottey, Jamaica, 10.94; 3, Gwen Torrence, U.S., 10.96; 4, Chandra Sturrup, Bahamas, 11.00; 5, Marina Trandenkova, Russia, 11.06; 6, Natalya Voronova, Russia, 11.10; 7, Mary Onyali, Nigeria, 11.13; 8, Zhanna Pintusevych, Ukraine, 11.14.
400 METERS
SECOND ROUND
Heat 1—1, Cathy Freeman, Australia, 50.43; 2, Grit Breuer, Germany, 50.57; 3, Kim Graham, U.S., 50.96; 4, Bisi Afolabi, Nigeria, 51.07; 5, Hana Benesova, Czech Rep., 51.30; 6, Olga Kotlyarova, Russia, 51.34; 7, Donna Fraser, Britain, 51.58; 8, Dora Kyriakou, Cyprus, 52.26.
Heat 2—1, Marie-Jose Perec, France, 51.00; 2, Pauline Davis, Bahamas, 51.08; 3, Juliet Campbell, Jamaica, 51.17; 4, Svetlana Goncharenko, Russia, 51.25; 5, Maria Magnolia Figueiredo, Brazil, 51.98; 6, LaDonna Antoine, Canada, 52.03; 7, Grace-Ann Dinkins, Liberia, 52.53; 8, Yana Manuylova, Ukraine, 52.82.
Heat 3—1, *Falilat Ogunkoya, Nigeria*, 50.65; 2, Jearl Miles, U.S., 50.84; 3, Sandie Richards, Jamaica, 51.22; 4, Renee Poetschka, Australia, 51.33; 5, Virna De Angeli, Italy, 51.77; 6, Anna Kozak, Belarus, 52.14; 7, Diane Francis, St. Kitts, 52.24; 8, Nadezda Kostovalova, Czech Rep., 53.21.
Heat 4—1, Maicel Malone, U.S., 51.16; 2, Fatima Yusuf, Nigeria, 51.27; 3, Sandra Myers, Spain, 51.53; 4, Merlene Frazer, Jamaica, 51.57; 5, Helena Fuchsova, Czech Rep., 51.70; 6, Phylis Smith, Britain, 52.16; 7, Patrizia Spuri, Italy, 52.78; 8, Lee Naylor, Australia, 53.75.
800 METERS
SEMIFINALS
Heat 1—1, Svetlana Masterkova, Russia, 1:57.95; 2, Ana Fidelia Quirot, Cuba, 1:57.99; 3, Kelly Holmes, Britain, 1:58.49; 4, Natasha Dukhnova, Belarus, 1:58.67; 5, Dawn Williams, Dominica, 1:59.06; 6, Linda Kisabaka, Germany, 1:59.23; 7, Viviane Dorsile, France, 2:00.68; Stella Jongmans, Netherlands, did not finish.
Heat 2—1, Maria Mutola, Mozambique, 1:57.62; 2, Yelena Afanasyeva, Russia, 1:57.77; 3, Patricia Djate-Taillard, France, 1:57.93; 4, Toni Hodgkinson, New Zealand, 1:58.25; 5, Letitia Vriesde, Surinam, 1:58.29; 6, Ludmila Formanova, Czech Republic, 1:59.28; 7, Meredith Rainey, U.S., 1:59.36; 8, Lyubov Tsyoma, Russia, 2:02.50.
5,000 METERS
FIRST ROUND
Heat 1—1, Sonia O'Sullivan, Ireland, 15:15.80; 2, Elena Fidatov, Romania, 15:17.89; 3, Lynn Jennings, U.S., 15:19.66; 4, Anita Weyermann, Switzerland, 15:19.91; 5, Sara Wedlund, Sweden, 15:20.61; 6, Anne Hare, New Zealand, 15:22.31; 7, Petra Wessiak, Germany, 15:37.73; 8, Yong Sijia, China, 15:40.41; 9, Roseli Machado, Brazil, 15:41.63; 10, Lydia Cheromei, Kenya, 15:49.85.
Heat 2—1, Roberta Brunet, Italy, 15:22.58; 2, Michiko Shimizu, Japan, 15:23.56; 3, Paula Radcliffe, Britain, 15:23.90; 4, Wang Junxia, China, 15:24.28; 5, Rose Cheruiyot, Kenya, 15:26.86; 6, Claudia Lokar, Germany, 15:28.35; 7, Mary Slaney, U.S., 15:41.30; 8, Kathy Butler, Canada, 15:47.50; 9, Merima Denboba, Ethiopia, 15:48.85; 10, Nina Christiansen, Denmark, 15:56.38.
Heat 3—1, Pauline Konga, Kenya, 15:07.01; 2, Ayelech Worku, Ethiopia, 15:21.59; 3, Amy Rudolph, U.S., 15:21.90; 4, Yelena Romanova, Russia, 15:23.37; 5, Wei Li, China, 15:23.49; 6, Silvia Sommaggio, Italy, 15:23.63; 7, Gabriela Szabo, Romania, 15:42.35; 8, Cristina Petite, Spain, 15:48.63; 9, Zahra Ouaziz, Morocco, 15:55.03; 10, Kaly McCandless, Ireland, 15:55.66.
10,000 METERS
FIRST ROUND
Heat 1—1, Gete Wami, Ethiopia, 32:20.92; 2, Birhane Adere, Ethiopia, 32:21.89; 3, Julia Vaquero, Spain, 32:27.05; 4, Tecla Lorupe, Kenya, 32:28.73; 5, Yuko Kawakami, Japan, 32:31.89; 6, Catherina McKiernan, Ireland, 32:32.10; 7, Wang Junxia Wang, China, 32:36.53; 8, Colleen de Reuck, South Africa, 32:39.19; 9, Kate Fonshell, U.S., 32:48.05; 10, Nyla Carroll, New Zealand, 32:50.64; 11, Silvia Sommaggio, Italy, 32:59.40; 12, Klara Kashapova, Russia, 33:28.34; 13, Kathrin Wessel, Germany, 33:31.67; 14, Conceicao Ferreira, Portugal, 33:40.76; 15, Farida Fates, France, 34:36.49; Ursula Jeitziner, Switzerland, did not finish; Kylie Risk, Australia, did not finish.
Heat 2—1, Derartu Tulu, Ethiopia, 31:35.90; 2, Sally Barsosio, Kenya, 31:36.00; 3, Fernanda Ribeiro, Portugal, 31:36.32; 4, Masako Chiba, Japan, 31:37.03; 5, Iulia Negura, Romania, 31:40.16; 6, Annemari Sandell, Finland, 31:40.42; 7, Hiromi Suzuki, Japan, 31:54.89; 8, Maria Guida, Italy, 31:53.35; 9, Lyudmila Petrova, Russia, 31:58.84; 10, Xang Mingxia, China, 32:10.26; 11, Yang Siju, China, 32:22.77; 12, Susan Hobson, Australia, 32:25.13; 13, Joan Nesbit, U.S., 32:33.48; 14, Firiya Sultanova, Russia, 32:40.91; 15, Chantal Dallenbach, France, 33:22.35; 16, Daria Nauer, Switzerland, 33:56.95; 17, Olga Appell, U.S., 34:12.54; 18, Justine Nahimana, Burundi, 35:58.51.
MARATHON
1, Fatuma Roba, Ethiopia, two hours 26 minutes, 5 seconds; 2, Valentina Yegorova, Russia, 2:28:05; 3, Yuko Arimori, Japan, 2:28:39; 4, Katrin Doerre-Heinig, Germany, 2:28:45; 5, Rocio Rios, Spain, 2:30:50; 6, Lidia Simon, Romania, 2:31:04; 7, Manuela Machado, Portugal, 2:31:11; 8, Sonja Krolik, Germany, 2:31:16; 9, Xiujuan Ren, China, 2:31:21; 10, Anne Marie Lauck, U.S., 2:31:30.
JAVELIN THROW
FINAL
1, Heli Rantanen, Finland, 67.94 meters; 2, Louise McPaul, Australia, 65.54; 3, Trine Hattestad, Norway, 64.98; 4, Isel Lopez, Cuba, 64.68; 5, Xiomara Rivero, Cuba, 64.48; 6, Karen Forkel, Germany, 64.18; 7, Mikaela Ingberg, Finland, 61.52; 8, Lei Li, China, 60.74; 9, Steffi Nerius, Germany, 60.20; 10, Felicia Tilea, Romania, 59.94; 11, Odelmys Palma, Cuba, 59.70; 12, Natasha Shikolenko, Belarus, 58.56.
DISCUS
QUALIFYING ROUND
Group 1—1, Ilke Wyludda, Germany, 66.78; 2, Olga Chernyavskaya, Russia, 63.02; 3, Nicole Grasu, Romania, 63.00; 4, Elya Zvereva, Belarus, 62.74; 5, Teresa Machado, Portugal, 62.02; 6, Daniela Costian, Australia, 61.66; 7, Maritza Marten, Cuba, 60.00; 8, Atanaska Angelova, Bulgaria, 59.82; 9, Anastasia Kelesidou, Greece, 59.60; 10, Zdenka Silhavo, Czech Rep., 59.24; 11, Katerina Vogoli, Greece, 58.70; 12, Renata Katewicz, Poland, 58.24.
Group 2—1, Yanling Xiao, China, 65.10; 2, Franka Dietzsch, Germany, 63.94; 3, Anja Gundler, Germany, 63.80; 4, Lisa-Marie Vizaniari, Australia, 63.00; 5, Natalya Sadova, Russia, 62.28; 6, Mette Bergmann, Norway, 62.24; 7, Ira Yatchenko, Belarus, 62.04; 8, Barbara Hechevarria, Cuba, 61.98; 9, Alice Matejkova, Czech Rep., 60.72; 10, Jacqui McKernan, Britain, 58.88; 11, Jacqueline Goormachtigh, Netherlands, 58.74; 12, Beatrice Faumuina, New Zealand, 58.40.
HEPTATHLON
Leading standings after five events, 100-meter hurdles, high jump, shot putt, 200 meters: 1, Natasha Sazanovich, Belarus, 4928 points; 2, Ghada Shouaa, Syria, 4922; 3, Urszula Wlodarczyk, Poland, 4823; 4, Regla Cardenas, Cuba, 4729; 5, Svetlana Moskalets, Russia, 4718; 6, Sabine Braun, Germany, 4697; 7, Rita Inancsi, Hungary, 4684; 8, Denise Lewis, Britain, 4676; 9, Eunice Barber, Sierra Leone, 4657; 10, Mona Steigauf, Germany, 4646.
400 METERS HURDLES
QUALIFYING ROUND
Heat 1—1, Gudrun Arnardottir, Iceland, 54.88; 2, Sandra Farmer-Patrick, U.S., 55.55; 3, Debbie Parris, Jamaica, 55.64; 4, Michele Schenk, Switzerland, 55.70; 5, Tatyana Ledovskaya, Belarus, 55.82; 6, Virna De Angeli, Italy, 57.12; 7, Mary Estelle Kapalu, Vanuatu, 58.68; 8, Hsu Pei-Chin, Taiwan, 58.80.
Heat 2—1, Tonja Buford-Bailey, U.S., 55.99; 2, Sally Gunnell, Britain, 55.29; 3, Silvia Rieger, Germany, 55.33; 4, Rosey Edeh, Canada, 55.64; 5, Natalia Torshina, Kazakhstan, 55.94; 6, Marlina Sloop, Switzerland, 56.32; 7, Miriam Alonso, Spain, 56.53; 8, Lade Akinremi, Nigeria, 56.83.
Heat 3—1, Kim Batten, U.S., 54.92; 2, Tetyana Tereshchuk, Ukraine, 55.82; 3, Ann Maercken, Belgium, 55.88; 4, Anna Knoroz, Russia, 56.21; 5, Catherine Scott-Pomales, Jamaica, 56.21; 6, Karen van der Veen, South Africa, 57.00; 7, Tanya Kurochkina, Belarus, 57.28.
Heat 4—1, Deon Hemmings, Jamaica, 54.70; 2, Heike Meissner, Germany, 55.85; 3, Susan Smith, Ireland, 55.22; 4, Ionela Tirlea, Romania, 55.42; 5, Lana Jekabsone, Latvia, 56.18; 6, Nelli Voronkova, Belarus, 56.58; 7, Eva Paniagua, Spain, 58.10.

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Herald Tribune
OLYMPICS

CONTAX AX from KYOCERA

A Younger Prodigy In Chinese Diving

By Christopher Clarey
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — The child prodigy is now the veteran, and the veteran is now vulnerable.

Fu Mingxia, the diminutive Chinese with the largest international reputation of any diver, is an inch or two taller and 30 pounds heavier than when she won the platform gold in 1992 at age 13. She is still performing well.

[Fu won the 10-meter platform competition Saturday with 521.58 points, far ahead of silver medalist Annika Walter of Germany with 479.22. Mary Ellen Clark, of the United States, was third with, 472.95. Fu, who is to compete in the 3-meter springboard competition starting Wednesday, is trying to become the first diver to win both Olympic events since Ingrid Kraemer of Germany in 1960, The Associated Press reported.]

But despite Fu's victory Saturday, she is no longer the undisputed master of all she surveys from atop the 10-meter platform. There is a new Chinese star climbing the tower: Guo Jing-jing. Like Fu in 1992, she is small, fearless and coached by Yu Fen. Like Fu in 1992, she has not been a teenager for long. Guo is only 14.

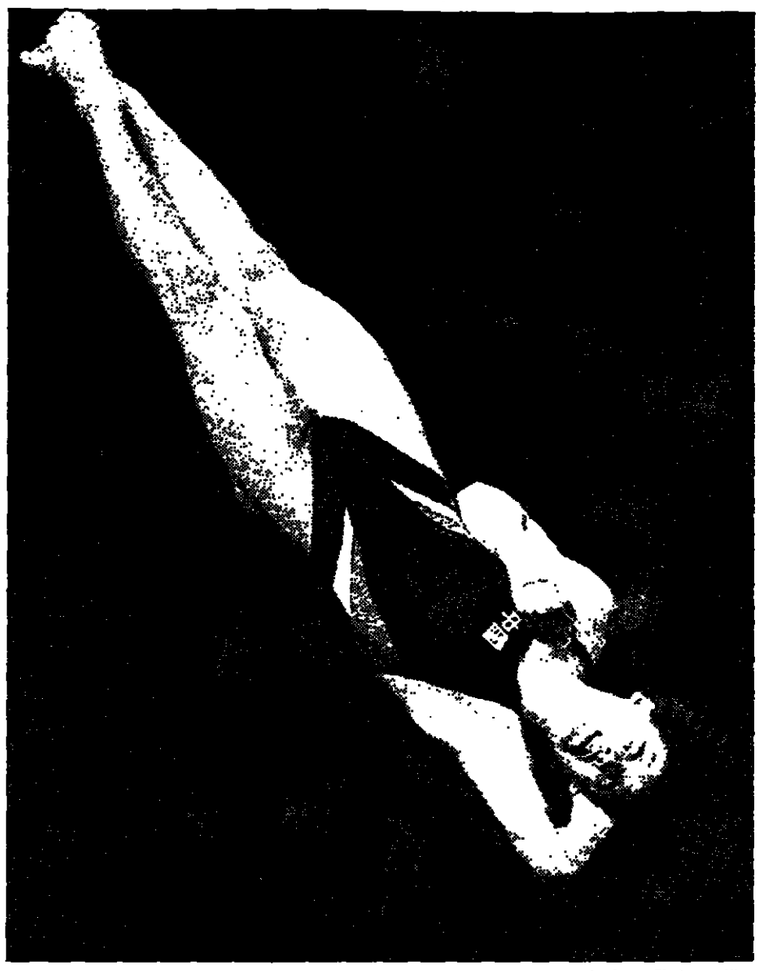
Fu started the platform final on Saturday with a lead of 2.64 points over Guo. That dropped to 2.10 after the second round of dives. But Guo faltered on her next two, opening the door for Walter and Clark.

"The amazing thing is that the Chinese probably have got five or six more just like her," said Charlie Casuto, coach of the American platform diver Becky Ruehl, referring to Guo.

Guo is the one who came through the first Olympic trials in Chinese diving as the winner, beating Fu on platform at the competition in Jinan, a city picked for its meteorological similarities to Atlanta. She is 5 feet 2 inches (1.56 meters) tall, weighs 99 pounds (45 kilograms) and hails from Baoding in Hebei Province.

She is capable of performing a dive that no other woman performs: the reverse three-and-a-half somersault in tuck position. She did not choose to use it here in the preliminary round, but all but one of her optional dives has a degree of difficulty of 3.0 or higher. In this era, 3.0 is what often separates the wheat from the chaff.

Fu has plenty of difficulty, too, but at age 17 her added height and weight has turned her into a potentially better springboard diver than platform diver. Her entries, so often spotless when she won in Barcelona, have been less crisp here.



Amy Sancetta/The Associated Press

Fu Mingxia of China taking the first of her five dives in the 10-meter platform event.

Unnerved Seles Breezes Past Sabatini, 6-3, 6-3

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

STONE MOUNTAIN, Georgia — Just when these Olympic Games were restoring some sense of innocence to Monica Seles and her outlook on life, experience interfered.

She got an early wake-up call Saturday morning from David Dinkins, the tennis-loving former mayor of New York City, who wondered if she was all right. She was, until he explained the real reason for his call.

"I had no idea," said Seles, who slept through the bombing that rocked Centennial Olympic Village early Saturday morning and awakened to the cacophony of her telephone and beeper as friends and family called to check on her safety.

Exactly a year ago, a nervous Seles made a "spaghetti-legged" return to competitive tennis. She had gone through a 27-month healing process after being stabbed in the back in the middle of a match. There were times, said Seles, when she felt her career had been ruined, not because of her physical injury, but because she was simply afraid to be herself again.

Here at the Olympics, Seles had seemed more carefree than she had ever been, even before she was attacked. Though the news delivered by Dinkins unsettled her more than it scared her, it did rattle her resolve to continue with her lighthearted pursuit of an Olympic gold medal.

"It affected all of us, there's no question," she said. "We walked those areas where it happened."

But the Hamburg, Germany, tennis event where she was wounded on April 30, 1993, had resolved to go on without her, and Saturday Seles took her cue from President Bill Clinton's request that these Games, now undermined by fear, not be altogether ruined by it. Even though she refused to say whether she agreed with Clinton's decision to play on.

Seles took some extra baggage on court Saturday in the form of a bodyguard who followed her and Gabriela Sabatini onto the stadium court and roamed from corner to corner after every changeover. He watched his back as if it were hers, constantly glancing behind him at the crowd, and didn't leave her side even after she had trounced Sabatini, 6-3, 6-3.

Seles said the bodyguard's proximity was the tournament's idea, not hers. But she didn't take issue with that, either. "That is the ideal situation," she said when asked if this same bodyguard would accompany her into the quarterfinal round.

The third-round victory of top-seeded Andre Agassi was far less self-assured than hers.

The Las Vegan was trailing Andrea Gaudenzi of Italy, 6-2, 3-0, before he suddenly conjured up an impersonation of Houdini that produced a five-game spree and put him in control of the second set. The turnaround proved fatal to Gaudenzi's fighting spirit, and he wound up on the wrong end of a 2-6, 6-4, 6-2 comeback by Agassi.

Marc Rosset of Switzerland, the defending gold medalist from the Barcelona Games, wound up swooning, too, but in his case the collapse was caused by a mysterious onset of vertigo. The eighth-seeded Rosset was in the course of being upset, 6-0, 4-2, by 14th-seeded Renzo Furlan of Italy when he determined he was too woozy to continue the match.

Rosset, worried by this recurrence of the same symptoms that bothered him in a tournament in Europe two weeks ago, said he intended to have some blood tests.

Another seeded player who advanced Saturday was No. 3 Arantxa Sánchez Vicario of Spain, who defeated Brenda Schultz-McCarthy of the Netherlands, 6-4, 7-6 (9-7).

U.S. Prevails in Women's Basketball Showdown

By Mark Heisler
Los Angeles Times Service

ATLANTA — When the United States women basketball players took the court, the showdown with the unbeaten Australians was not the only thing on their minds.

Not after the players, staying next to Centennial Park, heard the explosion early that morning. Not after a night assuring relatives calling from all over that they were OK. Not after going to sleep in the wee hours wondering if they would be playing.

"Everyone on our team was aware of it," said coach Tara VanDerveer after the Americans beat Australia 96-79, on Saturday night. "We were in our hotel and it was loud. They didn't get their sleep. They weren't well rested. It was upsetting. But these are professional players. They're Olympians. I thought they came out and basically just concentrated on the job at hand.

"I feel very sympathetic to the people who were involved in the incident but we were able to focus very well on what we needed to do against Australia and I was very proud of that."

This battle of Group B unbeatens provided the best American basketball game at these Games. The Aussies, dressed in form-fitting spandex outfits, actually managed a significant lead, going six points ahead on three occasions late in the first half.

But point guard Teresa Edwards, a four-time Olympian, led her U.S. teammates back with a monster game — 20 points, 15 assists, seven rebounds, making seven of eight shots.

Australia's Michele Timms, herself one of the world's top female point guards, said: "For someone to get 20 points and 15 assists and seven rebounds — I kinda walked off the court hoping she didn't. She's the best. I really enjoy matching up with her. And I think in the past I haven't done such a bad job against her. But tonight, I don't think I did a very good job at all against her."

Edwards, taciturn as ever with the press, scarcely batted an eye at the compliment.

The Aussies' tight uniforms suggested that the feminist movement had not made as much headway in Australia as in the United States. VanDerveer said she preferred the Michael Jordan baggy-shorts look. Lisa Leslie, the U.S. player who has said she wants to be photographed in Sports Illustrated magazine's swimsuit issue, said the Australian uniforms were "degrading."

But Trisha Fallon, the Australian forward, begged to differ: "I definitely prefer them to what the Americans wear. And they look good, too. All the girls on our team have fit, healthy bodies so we can wear them. We've had them for nearly four years now and nobody's made a stink about it before." Fallon has posed nude for an Australian magazine.

The teamsplayed on even terms until the second half, when the Americans went on an 11-2 run, with Edwards scoring three of the points, assisting on a basket by Leslie and starting another fast break with a length-of-the-court baseball pass.

Not that the Aussies are conceding anything. Coach Thomas Maher, asked if the United States was the best woman's team here, snapped, "Well, we'll find out Sunday, won't we?," referring to Aug. 4, when the women's final is to be played.

U.K.'s Redgrave Rows to Gold At 4th Straight Olympics

By Tina Forde
Los Angeles Times Service

GAINESVILLE, Georgia — Great Britain's Steven Redgrave became the fourth athlete to win gold medals in four successive Olympic Games when he and partner Matthew Pinsent held off an Australian boat to win the pair without coxswain rowing race at Lake Lanier.

"What am I going to do now?" he said as his two young daughters clung to him and played with his gold medal.

After the race, Redgrave repeated what he has been telling people for six months — that this was his last race. He said the same thing in Barcelona in '92, but most observers think he means it this time.

It's not that he is out of options. At 34, he remains the best in the world at what he does; he and Pinsent, 25, have not been defeated since May of 1992.

He has been named a Member of the Order of the British Empire, and, because of his 20-year amateur racing career, could one day be knighted by the Queen.

Redgrave has trained three times a day, seven days a week with a succession of partners. He won gold medals with all of them.

But he wants some time to play with his children when he's not exhausted from training.

Redgrave, whose wife, Ann, is the team doctor, is from a blue-collar family. He left school at 16, a frustrated student with dyslexia. One thing he learned in school was rowing.

He won his first gold medal at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics in the four with coxswain. Andy Holmes, a member of the 1984 crew, was his partner in the straight four that won at Seoul in 1988. He chose Pinsent, the son of a vicar of the Church of England and a product of Eton and Oxford, as his partner in 1990. His selection paid off handsomely in Barcelona.

The heat, semifinal and final races at Banyoles during the 1992 Games, Redgrave said, were the best of his life.

"We rowed so well in Barcelona," he said, "it would be difficult to repeat that."

But they dug deep for their last race together at Lake Lanier.

"Something has got to come from within," he said. "It's either there or not. Today it was."

"We've known for a long time of the pressure involved," Redgrave said. "It was our one last row and you've got to get it right. We knew we were capable of winning. If we didn't, it would be a big disappointment."

With Redgrave in stroke and Pinsent in bow, the opposite of their configuration in Barcelona, they flew off to lead at the start.

"It felt so easy," Redgrave said. They diced a bit with the Australian boat of David Weightman and Robert Scott, whom they had never raced, but the British boat never faltered. Redgrave and Pinsent won in 6 minutes 20.09 seconds. The Australians rowed the 2,000 meters in 6:21.02, with France third in 6:22.15.

The other athletes to win gold at four consecutive Olympics are the American discus thrower Al Oerter, the Danish yachtsman Paul Elvstrom and Hungarian fencer Aladar Gerevich, who later won two more gold medals.



Rick T. Wilking/Reuters

Yekaterina Khodotovich of Belarus winning the women's single sculls.

Olympics Roundup

China Finishes Japan

VOLLEYBALL Japan's women's team was beaten by its arch-rival China Sunday and knocked out of the Olympic tournament.

China won in straight sets to finish top of group A in the first round with a 100 percent record, while Japan, champion in 1964 and 1976 and bronze medalist in 1984, won only once in five matches.

Japan's defeat meant that the United States, South Korea and the Netherlands joined China in the quarterfinals.

Later on Sunday the United States beat South Korea 10-15, 15-13, 15-9, 15-3 Sunday to clinch the No. 2 spot in Pool A going into Tuesday's quarterfinals.

The United States (4-1), the defending bronze medalist, will play either Russia or defending gold medalist Cuba.

In the men's competition, Brazil, which deposed the United States as Olympic champion in Barcelona, beat the Americans, 15-11, 15-11, 15-7, Saturday night in preliminary round play.

The Americans have lost two straight matches and are tied with Argentina and Brazil at 2-2 with time running out to grab a high seed going into the quarterfinals. *(AP, Reuters)*

Champions Eliminated

SOCCER Spain, the defending champion, was hammered, 4-0, Saturday by Argentina in the Olympic quarterfinals.

Portugal beat France, 2-1, with a "golden goal" scored from the penalty spot in another last-eight match.

In Birmingham, Alabama, the first half between Argentina and Spain was notable only for the petulant approach of both teams. After halftime Argentina overwhelmed Spain with superb technique and ruthless determination.

Striker Hernan Crespo put Argentina ahead immediately after the break. After Spain's Augustin Aranzabal scored an own goal in the 51st minute the Spanish defense fell apart. Claudio Lopez scored a superb individual goal in the 66th minute before Crespo converted an 88th-minute penalty.

In Miami, Calado scored from the penalty spot in the 15th minute of sudden-death extra time to settle an often dismal match. Capucho had put Portugal ahead in the 38th minute with Florian Maurice equalizing early in the second half. *(Reuters)*

Pakistan Crushes Argentina

HOCKEY Shahbaz Ahmed scored a hat-trick as Pakistan, the World Cup holder, came from behind to beat Argentina, 6-2, Sunday in the men's tournament.

Pakistan avoided the ignominy of the playoff for places 9 through 12 by moving above Argentina in the final group A match for both teams.

On Saturday, the Netherlands became the second country to qualify for the semifinals when it beat South Korea, 3-1, in a group B match. The Dutch join Spain, which had qualified from group A.

In women's games, Australia made certain of a place in the final when it crushed the United States, 4-0, Sunday in its qualifying match. All Australia's goals came in the first 24 minutes. Jenny Morris scored the first, sisters Katrina and Lisa Powell the next two, and Kate Starre the fourth.

Earlier, Britain beat Germany, 3-2, after falling 2-0 behind. Britain's goals came from shots at three successive corners by captain Jill Atkins *(Reuters)*

United States Swings Back

SOFTBALL One late-inning swing of the bat produced a badly needed swing in momentum for the favored U.S. women's softball team, which had lost its previous game, 2-1, to Australia.

Sheila Cornell drove a pitch from Lihong Wang, China's ace who had just come on in relief, over the fence for two-run homer in the sixth inning and a 3-2 victory Saturday.

Kim Maher opened the sixth with a walk off Yaju Liu, who was replaced by Lihong. Cornell followed with her third homer of the Olympics. *(AP)*

Record and Gold For Petrov

WEIGHTLIFTING Alexei Petrov of Russia, who had a life ban for doping lifted after his jilted fiancée said she had spiked his food, won the middle-heavyweight class Saturday. Petrov, 21, raised his world snatch record for the 91-kilogram class by 1.5 kilograms to 187.5 to give himself a 12.5-kilogram lead. He needed only one clean-and-jerk to clinch gold. *(Reuters)*

Fridays & Saturdays Medals

Friday's Medalists

ATHLETICS
MEN'S 20KM WALK
GOLD—Jefferson Perez, Ecuador
SILVER—Ilya Markov, Russia
BRONZE—Bernardo Segura, Mexico
MEN'S SHOT PUT
GOLD—Randy Barnes, U.S.
SILVER—John Godina, Los Angeles
BRONZE—Oleksandr Bagach, Ukraine

EQUESTRIAN
INDIVIDUAL THREE-DAY EVENT
GOLD—Blyth Tait (Ready Teddy), N. Zeal.
SILVER—Sally Clark (Squirrel Hill), N. Zeal.
BRONZE—Kerry Millikin (Out and About), U.S.

JUDO
MEN'S EXTRA LIGHTWEIGHT
GOLD—Tadahiro Nomura, Japan
SILVER—Girolamo Giovinazzo, Italy
BRONZE—Richard Trautmann, Germany and Dorjpalam Narmandakh, Mongolia
WOMEN'S EXTRA LIGHTWEIGHT
GOLD—Kye Sun, North Korea
SILVER—Ryoko Tamura, Japan
BRONZE—Yolanda Soler, Spain and Amarilis Savon, Cuba

SHOOTING
MEN'S RUNNING TARGET
GOLD—Yang Ling, China
SILVER—Xiao Jun, China
BRONZE—Miroslav Janus, Czech Republic
WOMEN'S SPORT PISTOL
GOLD—Li Duihong, China
SILVER—Diana Yorgova, Bulgaria
BRONZE—Marina Logvinenko, Russia

SWIMMING
MEN'S 200 BACKSTROKE
GOLD—Brad Bridgewater, Dallas
SILVER—Tripp Schwenk, Sarasota, Fla.
BRONZE—Emanuele Merisi, Italy
MEN'S 400 MEDLEY RELAY
GOLD—United States
SILVER—Russia
BRONZE—Australia
MEN'S 1500 FREESTYLE
GOLD—Kieren Perkins, Australia
SILVER—Daniel Kowalski, Australia
BRONZE—Graeme Smith, Britain
WOMEN'S 50 FREESTYLE
GOLD—Amy Van Dyken, U.S.
SILVER—Le Jingyi, China
BRONZE—Sandra Volker, Germany
WOMEN'S 200 BUTTERFLY
GOLD—Susan O'Neill, Australia
SILVER—Petria Thomas, Australia
BRONZE—Michelle Smith, Ireland

WEIGHTLIFTING
83-kg (183 POUNDS)
GOLD—Pyrros Dimas, Greece
SILVER—Marc Huster, Germany
BRONZE—Anderzej Cofalik, Poland

Saturday's Medalists

ATHLETICS
MEN'S 100
GOLD—Donovan Bailey, Canada
SILVER—Frank Fredericks, Namibia
BRONZE—Ato Boldon, Trinidad and Tobago
MEN'S TRIPLE JUMP
GOLD—Kenny Harrison, U.S.
SILVER—Jonathan Edwards, Great Britain
BRONZE—Yoelbi Quesada, Cuba
WOMEN'S 100
GOLD—Gail Devers, U.S.
SILVER—Merlene Ottey, Jamaica
BRONZE—Gwen Torrence, U.S.
WOMEN'S JAVELIN
GOLD—Heli Rantanen, Finland
SILVER—Louise McPaul, Australia
BRONZE—Trine Hattestad, Norway

BEACH VOLLEYBALL
WOMEN
GOLD—Jackie Silva, Sandra Pires, Brazil
SILVER—Monica Rodrigues, Adriana Samuel, Brazil
BRONZE—Natalie Cook, Kerri Ann Pottharst, Australia

CANOE-KAYAK
SLALOM
MEN'S CANOE SINGLES
GOLD—Michal Martikan, Slovakia
SILVER—Lukas Pollert, Czech Republic
BRONZE—Patrice Estanguet, France
WOMEN'S KAYAK SINGLES
GOLD—Stepanka Hilgertova, Czech Republic
SILVER—Dana Chladek, Kensington, Md.
BRONZE—Myriam Fox-Jerusalmi, France

CYCLING
MEN'S TEAM PURSUIT
GOLD—France
SILVER—Russia
BRONZE—Australia
WOMEN'S SPRINT
GOLD—Felicia Ballanger, France
SILVER—Michelle Ferris, Australia
BRONZE—Ingrid Haringa, Netherlands

DIVING
WOMEN'S PLATFORM
GOLD—Fu Mingxia, China
SILVER—Annika Walter, Germany
BRONZE—Mary Ellen Clark, U.S.

ROWING
MEN'S COXLESS PAIR
GOLD—S. Redgrave, M. Pinsent, Britain
SILVER—D. Weightman, R. Scott, Australia
BRONZE—M. Andrieux, J.-C. Rolland, France
MEN'S COXLESS FOUR
GOLD—Australia
SILVER—France
BRONZE—Britain
MEN'S SINGLE SCULLS
GOLD—Xeno Mueller, Switzerland
SILVER—Derek Porter, Canada
BRONZE—Thomas Lange, Germany
MEN'S DOUBLE SCULLS
GOLD—D. Tizzano, A. Abbagnale, Italy
SILVER—K. Undset, S. Storseth, Norway
BRONZE—F. Kowal, S. Barathay, France
WOMEN'S COXLESS PAIR
GOLD—Megan Still, Kate Slatter, Australia
SILVER—Missy Schwen, Karen Kraft U.S.
BRONZE—Christine Gosse, Helene Cortin, France
WOMEN'S SINGLE SCULLS
GOLD—Yekaterina Khodotovich, Belarus
SILVER—Silken Laumann, Canada
BRONZE—Trine Hansen, Denmark
WOMEN'S DOUBLE SCULLS
GOLD—Marnie McBean, Kathleen Heddle, Canada
SILVER—Cao Mianying, Zhang Xiuyun, China
BRONZE—Irene Eijs, Eeke van Nes, Netherlands

SHOOTING
MEN'S SKEET
GOLD—Ennio Falco, Italy
SILVER—Miroslaw Rzepkowski, Poland
BRONZE—Andrea Benelli, Italy
MEN'S SMALL-BORE RIFLE (3-POSITION)
GOLD—Jean-Pierre Amat, France
SILVER—Sergey Betlaev, Kazakstan
BRONZE—Wolfram Waibel Jr., Austria

WEIGHTLIFTING
91kg
GOLD—Aleksey Petrov, Russia
SILVER—Leonidas Kokas, Greece
BRONZE—Oliver Caruso, Germany

Olympic Timetable

Monday, July 29

All times are ET/PT

ARCHERY, Stone Mountain Park — Women's Individual, 1:32, 9 a.m., 1/16, 2 p.m.

ATHLETICS, Olympic Stadium — *Womens 10km walk, final, 8:30 a.m.; Mens discus, qualifying, 9:30 a.m.; Women's 100 hurdles, 1st round, 9:45 a.m.; Womens triple jump, qualifying, 10:30 a.m.; Mens 1500, 1st round, 10:45 a.m.; Mens discus, qualifying, 11:10 a.m.; Mens 400 hurdles, 1st round, 11:45 a.m.; Mens 110 hurdles, semifinals, 6 p.m.; Womens 100 hurdles, 2d round, 6:20 p.m.; Women's discus, finals, 6:50 p.m.; Mens 800, semifinals, 6:50 p.m.; Men's long jump, finals, 7:10 p.m.; Women's 400, finals, 7:15 p.m.; Men's 400, finals, 7:35 p.m.; Mens 110 hurdles, finals, 8 p.m.; Mens 3,000 steeplechase, 1st round, 8:25 p.m.; Women's 400 hurdles, semifinals, 9:25 p.m.; Mens 10,000, final, 9:55 p.m.*

BADMINTON, Georgia State — Mixed doubles, quarterfinals, 9 a.m.; Womens doubles, semifinals 8 p.m.; Mens doubles, semifinals.

BASEBALL, Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium — Italy vs. Netherlands, 10 a.m.; Cuba vs. Nicaragua, 3 p.m.; Japan vs. South Korea, 8 p.m.

BASKETBALL, Women — Ukraine vs. Australia at Georgia Dome, 10 a.m.; Russia vs. China at Georgia Dome, Noon; South Korea vs. U.S., at Georgia Dome, 3 p.m.; Italy vs. Brazil at Georgia Dome, 5 p.m.; Canada vs. Japana at Morehouse, 8 p.m.; Cuba vs. Zaire at Morehouse, 10 p.m.

DIVING, Georgia Tech Aquatic Center — Mens springboard, semifinals, 11:30 a.m., finals, 10 p.m.

EQUESTRIAN, Georgia International Horse Park — Open Individual, qualifying, 6 a.m.

FIELD HOCKEY, Men — Morris Brown — Britain vs. Australia, 9 a.m.; Malaysia vs. South Korea, 5:30 p.m.; Netherlands vs. South Africa, 8 p.m.

GYMNASTICS, Georgia Dome — Mens vault, finals, 8:30 p.m.; Women's balance beam, finals; Men's parallel bars, finals; Women's floor exercise, finals; Mens high bar, finals.

SOFTBALL, Golden Park — Semifinals, *6:30 p.m. and 9 p.m.*

TABLE TENNIS, Georgia World Congress Center — Women's doubles and finals, 1 p.m.; Women's singles, quarterfinals, 7 p.m.; Mens doubles semifinals.

TEAM HANDBALL, Men — Georgia World Congress Center — Egypt vs. France, 10 a.m.; Sweden vs. Kuwait, 11:45 a.m.; Germany vs. Algeria, 2:30 p.m.; Russia vs. Croatia, 4:15 p.m.; Cuba vs. Spain, 7 p.m.; U.S. vs. Switzerland, 8:45 p.m.

TENNIS, Stone Mountain Park — Womens singles, quarterfinals, 11 a.m.; Mens doubles, quarterfinals.

VOLLEYBALL, Men — Poland vs. Argentina at Omni Coliseum, 10 a.m.; Italy vs. Yugoslavia at Omni Coliseum, 12:30 p.m.; Tunisia vs. Russia at U. of Georgia, 4 p.m.; Netherlands vs. South Korea at U. of Georgia, 4 p.m.; U.S. vs. Bulgaria at Omni Coliseum, 7:30 p.m.; Cuba vs. Brazil at Omni, 10 p.m.

WEIGHTLIFTING, Georgia World Congress Center — 108 kg, group B, 12:30 p.m., group A finals, 3:30 p.m.

YACHTING, Open Star, Men's and women's Mistral finals; Open Laser, Women's Europe, and Open Tornado, 9th and 10th races, 1 p.m.



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FORMULA ONE Hill Wins in Germany p. 18 **CRICKET** Pakistan in Charge p. 18 **BASEBALL** Padres Score 20 Runs p. 19

TOMORROW STYLE

Herald International Tribune

OLYMPICS

PAGE 22 MONDAY, JULY 29, 1996

OLYMPICS ROUNDUP

Medalists Fail Tests

Two Russian athletes were stripped of their medals Sunday after testing positive for drugs, the International Olympic Committee said.

Andrei Korneyev, bronze medalist in swimming's 200-meter breaststroke and the 1995 European champion in the event, was disqualified after testing positive for the banned stimulant bromantan, IOC spokeswoman Michele Verdier said.

Zafar Gulyov, a Greco-Roman wrestler who won bronze in the 105.5-pound (48-kilogram) class, tested positive for the same substance and also was disqualified, Verdier said.

In a third case, the Lithuanian cyclist Rita Raznaite, who finished 13th in the sprint event, also tested positive for bromantan. Her race results were canceled.

These were the first positive results for banned drugs reported during the Atlanta Games. There were five positive test results at the 1992 Barcelona Games. *(Reuters)*

Lithuania Beats China

BASKETBALL Saulius Stombergas had 19 points to lead eight Lithuanian players who scored in double figures in a 116-55 victory over China on Sunday in men's Olympic basketball.

Andrew Gaze scored 17 points on Sunday to lead Australia to a 103-62 victory over Greece in a game that decided two of the quarterfinal matchups for the Olympic tournament.

The winner of the game knew it would face Croatia in the quarterfinals, then with a victory would most likely face the United States in the semifinals. *(AP)*

German Keeps Crown

CYCLING The German sprinter Jens Fiedler on Sunday became the only Barcelona cycling champion to successfully defend his title.

He beat the American favorite, Marty Nothstein, in the opening two rides of their best-of-three rides final.

World champion Silvio Martinello gave Italy its second cycling gold medal when he won the 40 kilometers points race on Sunday. He added the Olympic crown to the world points title he won in Bogota last year, finishing eight points ahead of Brian Walton of Canada. *(Reuters)*

Kiraly Wins Third Gold

Beach Volleyball Karch Kiraly and partner Kent Steffes rolled to a 12-5, 12-8 victory over U.S. teammates Mike Dodd and Mike Whitmarsh in Sunday's gold medal game.

Kiraly, 35, became the first volleyball player to win three Olympic gold medals. He led the U.S. indoor team to victories in the 1984 and 1988 games before leaving for the beach, where he has become a five-time MVP on the U.S. pro circuit and the first player to win more than $2 million.

On Saturday, Jackie Silva and Sandra Pires of Brazil beat fellow Brazilians Monica Rodrigues and Adriana Samuel to win the women's final. They were the first Olympic medals by any Brazilian women. *(AP)*

Finn First in Javelin

ATHLETICS Heli Rantanen gave Finland its first women's Olympic gold medal in the javelin Saturday.

Rantanan, who just missed out on a medal at last year's world championships, produced an opening throw of 67.94 meters to hold off the Australian, Louise McPaul, who threw 65.54 in her last effort to snatch the silver. *(AP)*

Reaffirming Will to Compete, Athletes Block Out Fear

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — A great majority of the athletes in the Summer Games learned about the 1:25 A.M. pipe-bomb explosion early Saturday morning — some of them before they went to sleep, some when they woke up. It did not drastically affect their training or their competition, because they are so well protected, and almost all athletes have traveled enough around the world to be familiar with the threat of terrorism and the security measures it inspires.

But the bombing did affect the athletes in several ways. Security measures were increased at competition sites, and many athletes said they would not explore Atlanta, but stay behind the fences and the weapons and the electronics of *Olympic Village security.*

Some track and field athletes at Olympic Stadium felt their routine was affected by the heightened security. Sharon Hanson, an American competitor in the heptathlon, arrived at 6:30 A.M. for a warmup at nearby Chaney Stadium. "To be honest, while I was training to come here, I wondered if something was going to happen," Hanson said. "I think it was in the back of everyone's mind." Because of the increased security, Hanson's therapist, Nancy Shaw, and her coach, Norm Gordon, had to prepare her outside the stadium.

"I'm out here with my therapist and my coach by two trash cans, trying to get ready," Hanson said. "I have to concentrate on my job, and I hope they do their jobs."

Some athletes said they would not be sorry to leave Atlanta when their competition was over. Zarinah Abdullah, a badminton player from Singapore, said: "It was quite threatening. Some of my teammates are saying not to go out. We were supposed to leave on Aug. 5, but now we are trying to get tickets for Aug. 1. But I feel safe in the village."

Some of the athletes live with violence in their homelands. Sinisia Zugic, 26, a diver from Yugoslavia, said: "We have had problems like this in my country. I feel safe here, more safe than in my country because security is very good, and I don't think there will be any more problems."

At the tennis competition at Stone Mountain, Marc Rosset, the defending gold medalist from Switzerland, said that he spends time in Paris and that bomb threats and explosions have become an unfortunate fact of life.

For some athletes, the bomb brought flashbacks of previous horrors. Micki King, manager of the U.S. diving team, recalled being in Munich in 1972 when 11 Israeli Olympians died in a terrorist attack. "Oh, yeah, it flashes back," she said. "These athletes are right at their peak, and then some looney bursts their bubble." King added that she still remembers "the warmth" in Munich.

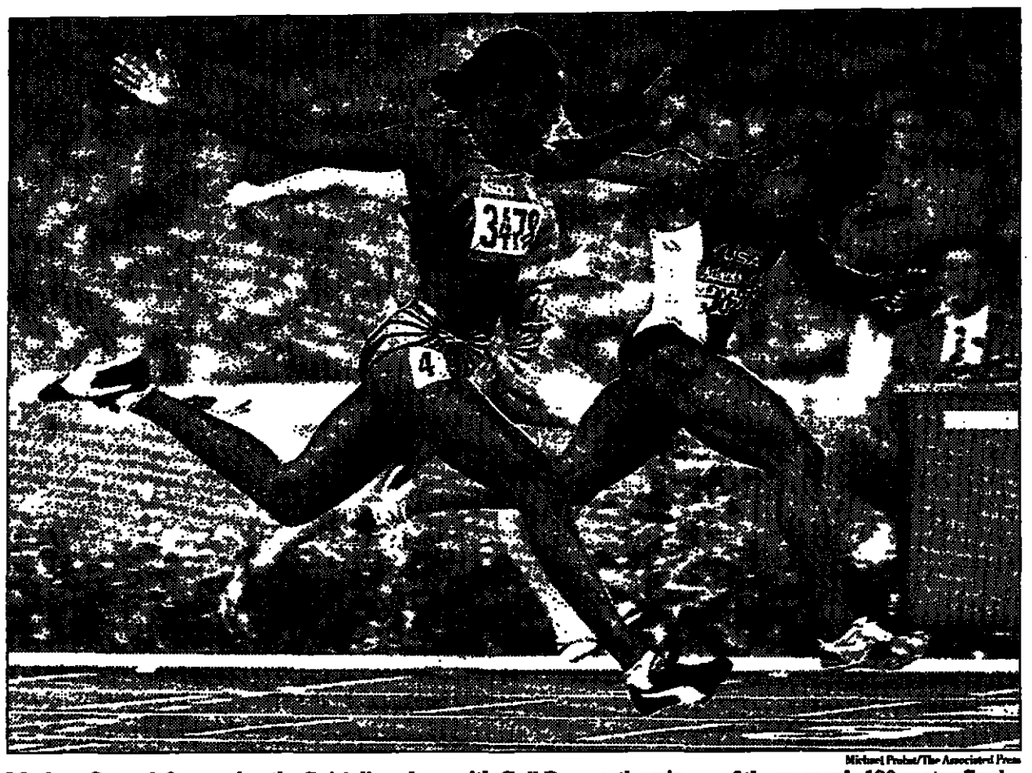
"I think in Atlanta, as well, the warmth and the spirit that is here will be restored in our memory in years to come," she said.

King said she learned about the bombing at 5 A.M., "when Greg Louganis called our team to make sure all of our athletes were safe."

Becky Ruehl, an 18-year-old American diver, said she did not know about the bomb until somebody told her at 11 A.M. She told an interviewer, "I said a prayer for those involved in it, but I have to focus on what I'm doing."

Tom Gullikson, coach of the U.S. men's tennis team, said that his two players, Andre Agassi and MaliVai Washington, expressed "shock and disbelief and grief for the victims."

"Nobody can feel completely safe now," Gullikson said, "but now everybody's resolved to keep playing. The terrorists would win if everybody went home as if they were afraid of their own shadow."



Michael Probst/The Associated Press

Merlene Ottey, left, crossing the finish line along with Gail Devers, the winner of the women's 100-meter final.

Chaotic 100 Meters Ends With Record

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

ATLANTA — His shirt was off as Linford Christie ran his final Olympic 100 meters down Lane 9. He was blowing kisses to the crowd and his time was at least 10 seconds slower than the world record set by Donovan Bailey of Canada moments earlier.

It was a sad, bizarre conclusion for Britain's greatest sprinter, who had become the oldest Olympic 100-meter champion four years ago at Barcelona. Now 36, Christie was going to need his fastest start Saturday night to overtake the favorites, Frankie Fredericks of Namibia, who trains with Christie, and Ato Boldon of Trinidad and Tobago, who was kneeling alongside Christie.

Christie false-started from Lane 2, for which he accepted full blame. This was followed by a false-start from Boldon, 14 years Christie's junior. After Christie returned to the starting line, he glared half-lidded down the straight lane ahead as he always does, his right shoulder withdrawn slightly, his pose sculpted — but unusually not relaxed. The statue was breathing hard.

He knelt and was off with the gun, the perfect start. Then the gun fired again. Christie had been disqualified. "For the first time in my life," he said later. "There were cameras flashing, people shouting, it was mayhem. You react to any noise you hear. I'm just sorry for the people of Britain."

An official asked Christie to leave the track. He refused, arguing stoically, bending down to see the computerized timer that the officials were holding against him. Five years ago, the story goes, Christie had protested when Dennis Mitchell was permitted a fast start at the world championships in Tokyo. Christie asked that potential false starts be judged by computer. Now, the machine signals a false start against anyone who reacts quicker than one-tenth of a second. The reaction time of Christie's second false start Saturday was .086 seconds.

"Who is to determine?" Christie asked. "Who knows how quick one reacts? It's their decision and there's nothing I can do about it now. I've known people who have had quicker reaction times."

As Christie stood impassive and stubborn in his lane, Boldon stomped toward him and threw a minor tantrum. Afterward Boldon declared his respect for Christie and blamed himself for finishing third in 9.90 seconds, saying his inexperience had cost him during the delay.

Mitchell ran fourth and complained, "That was the most unprofessional race I have ever been in."

Bailey said that the delays had calmed him. "Maybe if the first start would have gone, I would have not run such a calm race," said the Jamaican-born Bailey.

The referee, an American, finally showed Christie a red card. "If it had been anywhere else but America, I might have" won the protest, Christie said. Christie declined to be escorted out of the stadium, in the hope that he would see Fredericks win in his place.

Fredericks finished second in 9.89 seconds as the ungainly Bailey flew past along Lane 7 over the last 25 meters, breaking the two-year-old world record of the American Leroy Burrell by one one-hundredth of a second. Christie came loping down the track, waving his farewells and tossing his shoes in a garbage can on his way out.

The women's 100 meters was slightly less controversial. The Jamaican Merlene Ottey again failed to win her first Olympic gold in a photo finish Gail Devers of the United States. Ottey and Devers were both credited with 10.94 seconds. At the 1993 world championships Devers won in similar circumstances.

"This is my best finish in five Olympics so I am very thankful," said Ottey, who is Christie's age. They were born near each other in Jamaica. "The silver is better than all the bronze I've collected over the years."

It was a rough night for the training team of Ottey, Fredericks and Christie, but they will all have second chances in the 200 meters — though the men will have Michael Johnson in their way. Christie rarely contests 200 meters, but no one is more dangerous when angry.

For Once, the Husband Wins Out Over the Coach

'It's Time to Go': Kersee Pulls Joyner From the Heptathlon in Hopes for the Long Jump

By William C. Rhoden
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — For the last few weeks, indeed for most of Bob Kersee's time as Jackie Joyner-Kersee's coach, a battle has been waged between his roles as taskmaster and caring husband.

More often than not, the coach won. The result has been his wife's two Olympic heptathlon gold medals and her recognition as one of the greatest athletes of all time.

But Saturday afternoon, after watching his wife endure excruciating pain in the first heptathlon event, the coach tearfully gave way to the husband and he told his wife that it was time to quit.

Through the intermittent rain that fell on the track and field competition at Olympic Stadium, Kersee the husband walked from the stands to the track and told his wife to come home.

The moment came after Joyner-Kersee had won her heat in the 100-meter hurdles but in obvious pain.

In the weeks leading up to the games, Kersee asked his wife to consider focusing on the long jump, her favorite discipline. "I asked her numerous times if she wanted to pull out of the heptathlon and just go for the long jump," he said. "She said no, she wanted to represent the United States and give it her best effort."

Before the first 100-meter hurdle heat, Kersee sat with his wife and asked the question again, this time more philosophically.

"I asked her: 'Jackie, what more is in this sport that you have to do? I think it's time for you to go ahead, call it a day. You've got a couple of days, the long jump is your special event, let's go for it in the long jump.'

"She said: 'No. I'm going to get out there. I'm going to warm up.'"

But after watching her warm up, Kersee made his decision.

"I just walked out there and I told her, 'Jackie, that's enough'" Kersee said.

She protested. He insisted, saying: "This isn't a coach-athlete thing, this is your husband talking. It's time for you to go."

The long jump is Joyner-Kersee's final hope for a medal. Kersee said he was taking a calculated risk because of his wife's hamstring injury.

While Kersee was talking, his wife was upstairs having her muscles worked on. And seething.

"Her attitude is that 'I have to compete,' and I appreciate that," Kersee said. "But everybody has the right to protect their loved one. And frankly, I thought I was protecting her from herself."

■ Devers Wins Her 2d 100 Meters

Kersee's rollercoaster day in the Olympic stadium ended in a mad dash out of the stands to grab 100-meter champion Gail Devers of Los Angeles and lift her off the track, high into the night sky, and twirl her round. Christine Brennan of the Washington Post reports.

Kersee coaches Devers, who became only the second woman in history to win the Olympic 100 meters twice. American Wyomia Tyus was the other to double in the 100 meters, in 1964 and 1968.

"I had no idea where I was," said Devers, who missed the past two years of sprinting because of a bad hamstring injury and could manage only the hurdles. "I was waiting for them to call anyone's name. To make history here, that's what Bobby was telling me. It was my destiny to make history here."

Devers was so excited with her 10.94-second, photo-finish victory over perennial also-ran Merlene Ottey of Jamaica and fellow American Gwen Torrence that she ran not one, but two, victory laps.

Ottey, who thought she might have out-leaned Devers, also was credited with 10.94. Torrence, who has been hampered by an injured hip since the U.S. Olympic trials last month, ran 10.96, more than one-tenth of a second slower than she ran at the trials.

As Devers circled the track a few yards away her boyfriend, Kenny Harrison, was taking his last leap in the triple jump.

Harrison set a U.S. and Olympic record in the triple jump in beating the world champion and world record holder Jonathan Edwards of Britain. Harrison's jump for the gold medal was 59 feet, 4 ¼ inches.

"I tried not to be distracted by what he was doing," Devers said. "It was great to see him go out there and win."

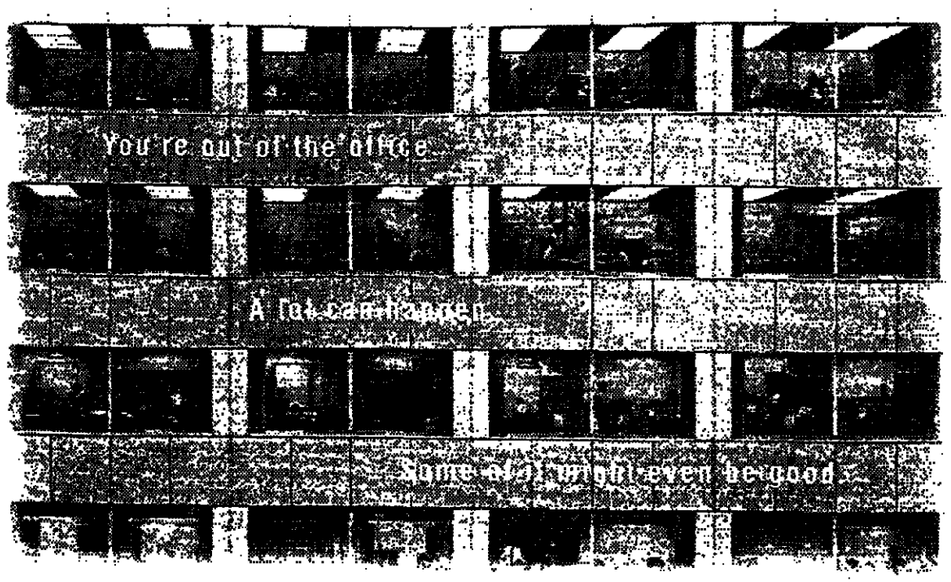
Michael Johnson, the man attempting to complete the unusual 200-400 double at these Games, toyed with his competitors in his heat, running with them the first 200 meters before turning on the jets and winning in 44.62 seconds, the fastest time of the second round. He said he was running at "60-70 percent" through the first half of the race, then shifted into high gear at "85-90 percent."

Americans Alvin Harrison and Butch Reynolds both moved into the semifinals, although Reynolds struggled, finishing third in his heat in 45.21 seconds. Harrison, who was homeless and living out of his car a year ago, turned on his speed near the end of the race, just as Johnson had. He ran 44.79.



Ed Reinke/The Associated Press

Kenny Harrison leaping in the triple-jump final which he won.



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Slovak Rep.●▲	00-42-000-101
Spain○	900-99-00-11
Sweden	020-795-611
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Turkey●	00-800-12277
Ukraine▲	8◆100-11
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MIDDLE EAST	
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Cyprus●■	080-90010
Egypt●(Cairo)†■	510-0200
Israel	177-100-2727
Jordan■	18 800 000
Kuwait■	800-288
Lebanon (Beirut)†+■	426-801
Qatar■	0800-011-77
Saudi Arabia○	1-800-10
Syria	0-801
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Gabon●	00◆001
Gambia●	00111
Ghana	9191
Ivory Coast●	00-111-11
Kenya▲	0800-10
Liberia	797-797
Morocco■	002-11-0011
Sierra Leone	1100
South Africa	0-800-99-0123
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Brazil	000-8010
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